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Or \$2.50 if paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, \$1 per square for 3 weeks;
25 cents per square for each continuation.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. XLVIII.

Poetry.

CHAMBER SCENE!

(An exquisite picture in the studio of a young artist at Rome.)

She rose from her untroubled sleep,
And put away her soft brown hair,
In a tone as low and deep
As love's first whisper, breathed a prayer
Her snow-white hands together pressed,
Her blue eyes sheltered in the lid.
The folded lines on her breast
Just swelling with the charms it hid—
And from her long and flowing dress
Escaped a bare and slender foot,
Whose shape upon the earth did press
Like a new snow-flake, white and "mute";
And there, from slumber pure and warm,
Like a young spirit fresh from heaven,
She bowed her slight and graceful form,
And humbly prayed to be forgiven.

Oh God! if souls unsouled as these
Need daily mercy from thy throne—
If she upon her bended knees—
Our loveliest and our purest one—
She, with a face so clear and bright—
We deem her some stray child of light—
If she, with those soft eyes in tears,
Day after day, in her first years,
Must kneel and pray for grace from thee—
What far deeper need have we?
How hardly, if she win not heaven,
Will our wild errors be forgiven!

The Old World.

Correspondence of the "Adams Sentinel."

London, Aug. 1816.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Mr. ELLIOT.—I would not be a faithful letter-writer from London if I did not say something of Westminster Abbey. And yet to one who has walked along its solemn aisle, and mused among its hundred tombs, there is such a feeling of sanctity, that it seems little less than profanation to display upon paper a description either of the place or of his own reflections or emotions. To see Westminster Abbey is a part of the aspirations of every student—and the older he becomes and the more he studies, the more the desire grows upon him. Who cannot remember how his heart leaped within him when he first read Washington Irving's beautiful description? and to have said to himself, as he laid down the book, "If I can only see Westminster Abbey I shall be satisfied." The thought that I would visit this magnificent urn of the illustrious dead was perhaps the greatest single inducement that brought me to England; certainly it was this that cheered me most during a long illness at sea. And now I am satisfied. If I were obliged to return to-morrow to America, I would not complain, for my visit to Westminster Abbey has more than repaid me. As soon as possible after breakfast on the morning after I arrived, I started with my map in hand for Westminster Abbey. It was not difficult to find, though the walk was rather a long one. In going down White Hall, I made many resolutions not to look at it until I could obtain a full view, but maugre all my resolutions I frequently found myself on tiptoe, with a beating heart, glancing over the tops of the noble buildings that lie in the way to the Abbey.

By-and-by the lofty Tower rose above the neighboring houses, until at last, when I had reached the end of Parliament street, Old Westminster burst full upon my view in all its gray and solemn grandeur. The splendid architecture, so old and awe-inspiring, even more than realized my high anticipations. The entrance to visitors is the Poet's Corner or South East Transept, as it is built in the form of the Cross. Immediately upon entering you are encountered by the vergers in their black gowns, whose business it is to conduct strangers through the Abbey, which duty they perform in such a mechanical and business-like manner that the visitor loses half his feelings of reverence and solemnity before he leaves the building. It quite shocks one who visits, for the first time, the Abbey, with a heart full of those finer feelings that such a place must call forth, to see the gloomy looking vergers bustling among the tombs, and carrying along the grand aisles with as little solemnity as if they were in a barn or among rows of storehouses. The view of the interior from the West end, cannot but fill the mind with awe. The great West window is adorned with full length paintings (upon the glass) of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and the twelve patriarchs and the elegant rose window in the north, with those of our Saviour and his twelve Apostles.

"The Poet's Corner" is so called from the number of monuments erected in it to commemorate Poetic genius, and in it the mortal remains of Poets and men of letters are interred. The very ground you tread upon is holy, as it is composed almost of the dust of Spencer, Chancery, Johnson, Milton, Goldsmith, Thomson, Gay, Gray, Addison, Garrick and Dryden.

The aisles around the choir are filled with the tombs and monuments of the most distinguished of England's dead.

Of course I could not remember half of them, but observed, among hundreds of others, Dr. Watts, Handel, Sheridan, Major Andre, Dr. Isaac Newton, Canning, Kemble, Grattan and Wilberforce, Dr. Arnold and Southey.

Pitt and Fox, the great rival Statesmen, lie along side of each other. In life they were divided, in death they are united. The members of the Royal Family are interred in the private chapels. Not all the Kings and Queens of England have been buried here, but the greater part of them, among whom are Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mary, Henry VII, Charles II, James I, Henry III, &c. &c. They have all splendid monuments.

True Friends.—Those who will tell you of your faults and follies in prosperity, and assist you with heart and hand in adversity.

It makes one sad to roam through the long rows of tombs; and as we see scattered around

us the remains of so many who have wielded the destinies of this great nation, who have reached the height of human fame, who have gained the applause and admiration of the world, how natural is the reflection

"That the path of glory leads but to the grave."

Besides the Choir there are seven magnificent Chapels built by different Kings in Westminster Abbey. Of these, that of Henry the VII, is the finest. It has been called "orbis miraculum," and truly it is so. The florid richness of the architecture and the airy lightness of the whole make it an object of real wonder as well as reverence and awe.

There are many curious objects in Westminster Abbey. The original Doom's day Book of William the Conqueror, and the Coronation Chair, and the Old Scottish stone which the Monks affirm to be Jacob's pillow. It is in the Abbey that the Kings and Queens of England are crowned. There is something beautiful in this custom, that here, in the midst of the memorials of our mortality, and surrounded by every thing that can remind man of death, is exhibited the splendid pageantry of a coronation.

The architecture of Westminster Abbey, or parts of it, is thought to be the most splendid in the world. No one can tell the effect of the fine arts upon the devotional feelings, until he has walked up the broad aisle of some old European church, and seen "the dim religious light" that shines through the gorgeous window upon the rich sculpturing, and filled his soul in gazing upon the awful grandeur that surrounds him. It needs but a half a day visit to Westminster Abbey, to convince any one that Beauty, like Truth, is an Eternal principle, and the more it is cherished by man so much the nearer man approaches "the image of God."

The Abbey is growing old, but as it becomes older it becomes more an object of reverence and interest. America should have some bond like this to connect the past with the present, some mausoleum like this to receive the ashes of her worthies, some memento like this to remind her that Statesmen and Presidents must die.

It was a beautiful, bright summer morning when I visited the Abbey. The busy crowds were hurrying along the pavements—the noisy throngs through which I jostled my way, and the deafening din of carriages that crowded the streets, were scarcely able to fit the mind to a proper mood for visiting so holy a place. But once inside of the Abbey and solemn feelings must come. The holy quiet that reigns around—the glorious pomp of architecture—the weather-stains that time has left upon the venerable walls—the noiseless tread and low whispers of the visitors—the associations that cluster around the place and the name—the very consciousness that you are standing among the moulderings of the mighty dead—all these cannot fail to set one musing. The Past, and its heroes—the vanity of human things—Death, and the Judgment it brings—the Grave, and its worm—Man, and the dust he is made of—Fame, and its fading, empty honors—all these reflections crowd into the soul, and teach it a solemn lesson. There they lie—bones and dust—the great, and good, and mighty ones of Earth—the King of a large empire—the Poet, whose fame has reached every ear—the Philosopher—the haughty Knight—the beautiful Queen—the old—the young—they lie, crowded together, one upon another, moulderling to ashes.

Whilst I was reading the inscription of a magnificent monument erected to the memory and over the remains of the great Duke of Argyll, setting forth his excellencies, I heard the Abbey clock strike 10. In a few minutes after, a low murmuring music came stealing through the solemn stillness. I turned round and saw that the visitors had all left the body of the Abbey, and were collecting into the Choir, where the Church service was to be performed. As the place became more silent, the music came louder and louder until it burst forth with a full swell. I fancied I could trace it ascending the sculptured walls, and carolling about among the Gothic peaks and imagery, like gamboling lambs leaping from rock to rock on a mountain side. And after peal of the rich, solemn music chased each other all through the nooks and overhanging recesses until they had filled the Choir—last,柔軟ly down the nave, they died away sweetly, i.e. the soft murmur of a water-race upon a smooth, sandy beach. I followed the crowd to where the service was to be performed, and heard the glorious liturgy of the Church of England chanted by a full choir of boys dressed in surplices, and a fine organ.

After service I lingered awhile among the tombs, and in an hour or two left the Abbey and as I turned round to have the last gaze, the bright sun was pouring the full blaze of his noon-day glory through the great stained-glass window. It lit up with a liveliness the solemn gloom of the Poet's Corner. The tops of the marble monuments were wreathed with rainbow hues, and the painted sunbeams were playing around the dusty tombs. The whole interior of the transept, with all its monuments, and graves and tombstones, and sacred quiet, and greyness, was gilded into an awful splendor by tints more beautiful than an Autumn sunset. I remained a minute gazing at this new beauty, and then stepped into the street, and in a few moments was in the midst of the noise of a vast city.

Q. C. X.

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GETTYSBURG, PA. NEWSPAPER, JANUARY 13, 1847.

Illustrations.

M A N.

In a world full of beings that are called men, how rare, after all, is true genuine manhood! How seldom do we meet with one, in our varied intercourse with society, who is every where, and at all times, worthy of that highest of titles, man: one whose smile is a beam of the soul; whose words are the overflows of a generous heart; who regards a warm friend more than a full purse; who not only professes friendship, but is ready, if need be, to show it in solid tokens; whose sympathy in your sorrow is like the water of the mountain spring, pure and abundant; whose high soul despises meanness though circled by the princely viara, and admires honor though leaning upon the spade, and wrapped in the brown coat of the cottager! You will often enough meet with the courteous smile, the outward tokens of high gentility, the free, polite, and gentlemanly carriage; but they are frequently the masks in which meanness hides its deformity, the tinsel trapping of a hollow heart; the livery of honor upon the shoulders of infamy itself! The best specimens of broadcloth often cover the poorest specimens of humanity, and the father of all evil not unfrequently hides his horus in a beaver, and looks graciously through the circles of gold spectacles. Fictitious distinctions are nothing: offices, titles, public trusts, or honors, in estimating a man. They do not make men, neither are they the warrants of manhood in those who enjoy them. The heart may overflow with gall; may rankle with revenge; may wallow in its own meanness; may grow black with treachery or fiendish with malice; while an honorable trust procures an honorable title; while the wand of power is in the hand, and the symbols and tokens of honor are on the brow. He who is a man is one by nature, and one always. He does not act honorably when, and only when, it suits his convenience; when he is dealing with men as keen as himself, and detection would be probable; but from principle, from the noble, generous impulse of his own soul, which he cannot restrain if he would, and would not if he could. He is as just in his dealings with a stranger as he is in his dealings with his friend; his transactions court the light, and never suffer by exposure. He never takes advantage of ignorance, nor turns with cool, heartless contempt, from a high-minded fellow-being, because poverty may have embraced him in her lean, skeleton arms, and misery, with her cankered tooth, fastened upon his heart! And in a cold-hearted world, where so many are thinking for themselves, planning for themselves, struggling for themselves—endeavoring to advance their own ends and interests at whatever expense of principle, honesty, and fair dealing—where the crafty are taking advantage of the simple, and the strong are preying upon the weak, it is cheering to the heart, and softens somewhat our disgust at human nature, to see occasionally one, who can come out of the charmed circle of self-interest—whose heart and purse are both open to a friend—who looks at mankind as his brethren, and not as his victims—who had rather advance his neighbor's interest, than to make him his dupe, or fleece him in what is usually called a keen bargain; and who never forsakes a friend until the friend has forsaken virtue. Glad help him who hath no such friend, and the world that hath so few to give.

A RECEIPT FOR HAPPINESS.

It is simply when you rise in the morning to form the resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow creature. It is easily done—a left-off garment to the man who needs it; a kind word to the sorrowful; an encouraging expression to the striving—trifles in themselves as light as air—will do at least for the twenty-four hours, and if you are young, depend upon it, it will tell when you are old; and if you are old, rest assured it will send you gently and happily down the stream of human time to eternity. Look at the result: You send one person—only one—happily through the day; that is, three hundred and sixty-five in the course of the year—and supposing you live forty years only after you commence this course, you have made fourteen thousand six hundred human beings at all events happy for a time. Now, worthy reader, is not this simple! and is it not worthy accomplishing? We do not often indulge in a moral dose—but this is so small a pill, one that needs no red currant jelly to disguise its flavor, and requires to be taken but once in a day; it is most excellent for digestion, and a producer of pleasant slumber.

M. de Morrols said of a censorious neighbor: "His mouth cost him nothing, for he always opens it at the expense of others. I wish that some day he would bite his tongue, for then he would poison himself."

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ANECDOTE OF DR. NOTT.

On an evening preceding Thanksgiving, not many years ago, two students left the college, with the most foul intent of procuring some of the Doctor's fine, fat chickens, that roosted in a tree adjoining his house. When they arrived at the spot, one ascended the tree, while the other stood with the bag, ready to receive the plunder. It so happened that the Doctor himself had just left his house, with the view of securing the same chickens for his Thanksgiving dinner.—The rogue under the tree hearing some one approaching, immediately crept away, without notifying his companion among the branches. The Doctor came up silently, and was immediately saluted from above as follows: "Are you ready?" "Yes," responded the Doctor, dissembling his voice as much as possible.

The other immediately laying hands on the old rooster, exclaimed—"Here's old Prex, will you have him?" "Pass him along," was the reply, and he was soon in the Doctor's bag. "Here's marm Prex," said the all-unconscious student, grabbing a fine old hen, "will you have her?" "Yes," again responded the Doctor. "Here's son John, will you have him?" "Here's daughter Sal, take her?" and so on until he had gone regularly through with the Doctor's family and chickens. The old man then walked off in one direction with the plunder, while the student, well satisfied with his night's work, came down and streaked it for the college.

Great was his astonishment to learn

that the student, well satisfied with his night's work, came down and streaked it for the college. Great was his astonishment to learn that he had not got any chickens, and if he gave them to any one, it must have been to Doctor Nott. Expulsion, fines, and disgrace, were uppermost in their thoughts until the next forenoon, when both received a polite invitation from their President, requesting the presence of their company to Thanksgiving dinner. To decline was impossible, so with hearts full of anxiety for the result, they wended their way to the house where they were pleasantly received by the old gentleman, and with a large party were soon seated around the festive board. After asking a blessing, the Doctor rose from his seat, and taking the carving knife, turned with a smile to the rogues and said—"Young gentlemen, here's Old Prex, son John, and daughter Sal," at the same time touching successively the respective chickens—to which will you be helped?" The mortification of the students may be imagined.—*Springfield Rep.*

At one of the election contests in the Sixth Ward, N. Y., there were so

many "split" tickets that some of the Hibernians, singular to relate, were bothered, and others voted entirely by mistake, whereupon they *very justly* applied to the Inspectors for "leave" to vote over again. The canvass being over, one of them asked, how he had voted.

"For the real ticket, of course," said Dennis.

"For Shaler or —?" asked his friend.

"How did you vote yourself?" asked Dennis.

"For Shaler," was the reply.

"Well," said Dennis, "and to tell God's truth, so did I."

"But are you sure?" inquired his friend.

"Did you examine your tickets?"

"Tickets!" ejaculated Dennis, looking as indignant as if heretic had questioned the existence of St. Patrick, "sure the Inspectors know'd me too well to ax me for tickets at all!"

Identifying an Individual.—The Knickerbocker, for January, 1847, is full of good things among them is one:

"Did you ever know Dr. Weir?" asked an inquisitive gentleman in one of the Philadelphia cars, of a Northampton county Dutchman. "Dr. Veer?" he replied, "well den, yaas, I knew'd him a leetle. I seen him once." We was on that steamer boat vat vash bloused up mit te pilter bu'stin' by Pittsburg dere; and w'en I vash goin' on de shore by de plank, he and de smoke pipe vash comin' down. I neverseed him before or since."

ADDITION—TWO AND ONE.

A farmer's son, who had been some time at the university, coming home to visit his father and mother, and being, one night, with the old folks, at supper, on a couple of fowls, he told them that by the rules of logic and arithmetic, he could prove these two fowls to be three. "Well, let us hear," said the old man. "Why this?" said the scholar, "is one, and this," continued he, "is two, two and one, you know, make three."

"Since ye ha'e made it out sae weel," answered the old man, "your mother shall ha'e the first fowl, I'll ha'e the second, and the third you may keep to yourself."

The Devil and the Lawyer.—The celebrated Dean Swift, in preaching an Ascension sermon, was severe against the lawyers for pleading against their consciences. After dinner, a young counsel said

some severe things against the clergy, and added, that he had no doubt, were the devil to die, a parson might be found to preach his funeral sermon.

"Yes," said Swift, "I would, and would give the devil his due, as I did his children this morning."

Something More than Eloquence.—The following is given as an extract from a sublime speech in a murder case in Texas:

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, January 1st, 1847.

Allison Francis	M.
Armstrong Sarah	M.
B.	
Blair John	Miller George
Boyd James 2	Mark Jesse
Bayle Isabella	McMillan James
Beamer Michael	Marry Jacob
Bixler Barbara	McKinney Edward
Berry Mary J.	Myers Andrew
Blocher John	M Cormick Peter
Bream Hannah	Musser Sarah
Bear Dicy	M'Curry Thomas
Banner Daniel	Minter Edward
Black Mary or Ann	Miller Thomas
Baird H. John	Miller John
Black James	M'Glaughlin John
Brown Hannah	Miller Jacob
Berkley W. Andrew	O.
Blakely Jane Susan	Orndoff Peter
Bleau David	P.
Beamer Philip J.	Pohlman Frany
Black John	Powell John
C.	Patterson James
Chorpeny Franklin 3	Poitorf John
Clapsaddle David	R.
Coyle Elie	Raffinsperger Martin
Chambers C. A.	Russell James
Croft W. J. Capt.	Riggs Alexander
Carson Uriah	Rahn Rachael
Cassatt Sarah	S.
Comfort Henry	Spangler William
Cobean Betsy	Schriner Samuel
Cope Elie	Seifert Mary
D.	Smyer Philip 2
Drowery Adam	Shope Samuel
Dottar Henry	Sweeney David
Denard Julian	Shanefer Peter
Dickinson John	Spoungel John
Deitrich Mary	Snyder Conrad
Deatrick Wm. M.	Slonaker Mary
Eickenrode Nicholas	Steiger Mary
Eppley David	Tawney John
Erwin Ann	Tawson James
Essick Ludwick	Toot George
F.	Taylor Clarissa 2
French G. Cyrus	Thomas Sarah
Foulk Samuel	Thomas James
Floyd George	Taylor John Jacob
Freet O. J.	Thomas Samuel
G.	Thompson Mary 2
Groop John	Tawney Ephraim
Gibson Esther	Trostle Abraham
Garnett Thomas	Turkey John T.
Gminter Elizabeth	Taggart Samuel
Good David	V.
H.	Van Dike Albert
Haas Valentine	Wilson George
Hershy John	Waugh James
Hart F. Samuel	White Wm. 2
Hoffman Julia	Wagner Daniel 2
Herold Benjamin	Welsh E. S.
Hart Harriet A.	Witmer Peter 2
Hill Martin	Wilson K. James
Haninger John	Wenk Wm.
I & J.	White & Culp
Ires H. A.	White Joanna Y.
Jamison David	Yeagly Adam
L.	Yount Israel
Leonard Mary	Yeagly Leonard
Lindsey Elizabeth	Young David
Little George	Germann Letters.
Linn Ann	Henry Kohlbecker
Linn William	Jacob Muller.
C. N. BERLICHY, P. M.	

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Wm. N. Irvine, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district—and George Snyder and James McDivitt, Esqrs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 18th day of January next—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be there and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

BENJAMIN SCHIVER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Pa.

Dec. 10, 1846. te

Grand Jury—January Term.

Franklin—James Russell, Daniel Kuhn, Harrison McKnight.

Mountjoy—Jacob Baumgardner.
Borough—Wm. Paxton, S. McCreary.

Hamilton—William Walter.

Union—Jeremiah Gitt, Benjamin Landis.

Huntington—Peter Deemer, Jesse Johns, Hill Metcalf.

Strabaz—John Tate, Jr. Michael Saltzgiver, Jr. Joseph Leas.

Menallen—Henry Fehl.

Reading—Jesse Myers.

Mountpleasant—Andrew Little, Jacob Fieser.

Cumberland—Jill Horner.

Latimore—Charles Rebert, Isaac Tudor.

Germany—Theobald Himes, Jas. Spalding.

General Jury.

Reading—William Jones.

Cumberland—John Hunter, Cornelius Lott.

Huntington—Wm. Wiernan, of H., Daniel Funk.

Borough—Andrew Polley.

Germany—John Bowers, George Will.

Strabaz—Samuel Longenecker, Peter Monfort, Ralph Fickes, David Heinard, Jacob Caspar, Samuel Deardoff.

Franklin—Jacob Liley, Henry Mickley.

Hamilton—Robert Semmons, Hugh F.

M'Gaughey, Joseph Musselman, John F. Kerr, George W. Irvin.

Tyrone—Peter Fidler, of G., Wm. Stahle.

Mountpleasant—David Demaree, Abraham Reeve, Michael Geiselman.

Liberty—Henry Gordon.

Freedom—Andrew Reid.

Latitude—David Newcomer, Moses Myers.

Mountjoy—John Horner.

Berwick—Jas. Simmons, Ambrose M'Farlane.

Hamilton—John Wiest.

Union—John Bart.

Menallen—Jacob Comfort, Jr.

Jan. 4. te

PRODUCE.

The highest price will be given for Dried PEACHES, APPLES, FLAX-SEED,

TIMOTHY-SEED, and SHELL-BARKS, at R. W. M'SHERRY'S.

Nov. 2.

A FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS AT PRIVATE SALE

A FARM,

situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, between Bonnontown and Littlestown, 3 miles from the latter place, and one mile from the road, adjoining Jacob Smith, Egbert Eckert and others, containing

42 ACRES,

on which is erected a two-story

Brick House,

and Stable; well of water near the house; about 50 Apple and Peach Trees. About THIRTY ACRES are in WOODLAND—the rest good cleared land.

The terms, which will be moderate, will be made known on application to the subscriber, residing thereon.

ADAM SPITLER.

Nov. 30. 31

NOTICE.

Estate of George Loy, sen. deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE LOY, sen. late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in Cumberland township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

GEORGE LOY, Jr. Admr.

Dec. 7. 61

NOTICE.

Estate of John Glacken, sen. deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JOHN GLACKEN, sen. late of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Emmitsburg, Md., he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

AUGUSTIN TANEY, Ex'r.

Nov. 23. 61

NOTICE.

Estate of Wm. O. Sprigg, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of WM. O. SPRIGG, late of Washington county, Md., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Georgetown, Md., he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. MOTTIER,

Admr de bonis non.

Nov. 23. 61

NOTICE.

Estate of John Palmer, sen. deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOHN PALMER, sen. late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Mountpleasant township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN PALMER, Jr. Admr.

Nov. 23. 61

LAST NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of CATHARINE COMFORT, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

HENRY COMFORT, Admr.

Nov. 23. 61

W.M. RUTHRAUFF

WILL sell FLANNELS, all Wool, and a variety of colors, for 25 and 31¢ cents. Superior Flannels for 37¢ and 50 cents. Linseys and Plaids, handsome and cheap, and first rate Jerseys for 12¢.

Nov. 9.

OYSTERS—OYSTERS.

THE subscriber will keep constantly on

hand a supply of the

Best & Freshest Oysters

that the market can afford—which he will serve up to his customers in the best style, either roasted, stewed, or fried.

He has an apartment fitted up for the accommodation of LADIES, who may feel a desire to partake of Oysters—to whom every attention will be paid.

FAMILIES can be accommodated with Oysters by the gallon, quart or pint, on the shortest notice, and on most favorable terms.

JACOB KUHN.

Nov. 30. 61

GINGHAMS.

THE Ladies desire handsome twilled GINGHAM, rich colors, suitable for dresses, as well as good style Domestic Ginghams, let them down Chambersburg street at RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.

Nov. 9.

WALPER & CO.

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July 27. 61

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Sept.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

From the Army.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Advances of Santa Anna upon Saltillo confirmed. Probability of a Battle having been Fought—Despatch of Troops to Saltillo and Monterey—Anticipated Attack upon Camargo and Matamoras.

By the arrival of the U. S. steamer Edith, Capt. Gouillard, the N. O. Picavet of the 3d inst. has three days later despatched from Bejaia, Saigon. She left

Brazos on the 20th ult. and brings confirmation of the reported advance of Santa Anna with a large force upon Saltillo.

It was reported that the Mexican army was nearly 30,000 strong.

When Gen. Worth's express reached Monterey, Gen. Taylor had only gone six or eight miles on his march to Victoria, and the troops under Gens. Twiggs and Woolson were but twelve miles in advance. Orders were immediately issued to this division to reinforce its steps, and proceed at once to Saltillo.

Before the express reached Camargo, Gen. Lane had started for Saltillo with his command—this was on the 20th. Gen. Marshall set out next morning, taking with him the remainder of the forces, with the exception of Captains Hunter and Swartwout's commands, which were left to protect that point. The troops from Camargo were on a forced march, to reach Saltillo in time for a battle, events having prevailed for several days before positive advances were received of the movements of Santa Anna.

Gen. Wool was ninety miles from Saltillo at the last advices from him, and it was supposed he would join General Worth in season to assist in repelling the enemy.

There was a rumor that Santa Anna had thrown a body of 17,000 men between Gen. Worth and Gen. Taylor, to prevent junction of the American forces. This report was not accredited, nor does it seem probable that it is true, as the main road of Monterey passes through Saltillo. There is a circuitous mountain road which avoids Saltillo, but is not favorable to the march of an army, and is impracticable for ordnance.

It was the impression of gentlemen who came passengers in the Edith, and with whom we have conversed, that a battle will probably be fought about the 25th ult. It was thought, however, that General Taylor had reached Saltillo before that time, and also Gen. Twiggs, Gen. Quintana's, Gen. Butler's, and Gen. Wool's commands. It was likewise hoped that the troops from Camargo would also reach Saltillo in good season. If these expectations were realized, Gen. Taylor had about seven thousand men to oppose to Santa Anna. Our informants think that Santa Anna's army was over-rated—but no positive knowledge was had of his exact numbers.

The whole valley of the Rio Grande was in a state of great ferment. Apprehensions of an attack were entertained at Camargo, Matamoras, and other points from the rancheros under Canales. The withdrawal of so many troops from the river left the valley exposed to the danger. At Matamoras, Col. Clark had called upon the citizens to enroll themselves for service, and at the Brazos Gen. Jessup had done the same thing. Both these points were sadly deficient in both men and arms. It was thought Canales had 2,000 men under him, and that the large supply of goods at Matamoras, and the exposed condition of the city, might quicken his courage.

Gen. Scott arrived at the Brazos on the 28th ult. The following day he proceeded to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and was yet at that place when the Edith left, waiting the arrival of the horses belonging to the regiment of mounted riflemen, when it was understood he would proceed immediately up the river to Camargo.

Capt. Wayne has been transferred from the staff of Major Gen. Jessup to that of Gen. Scott, and was to accompany him on his tour of observation.

The news leaves a painful anxiety to learn the progress of events. The impression amongst the passengers that a battle has been fought was so strong that we have almost inhibited the belief.

The War Feeling in Mexico.—Prospect of a Protracted War.—The following letter from Tampico, taken from the New Orleans Picayune, conveys the intelligence of the bellicose disposition of the Mexicans. Our army, from all accounts, will have a bloody path to carve ere they reach the capital of the republic.

TAMPICO, Dec. 23, 1846.

GENTLEMEN:—The unexpected detention of the packet till this late hour enables me to give the following important information, just received by me from a reliable source. The information is contained in a letter to a commericial house here, and is dated Mexico, the 16th inst.

The substance of it is, that the Mexican Congress have decided that the war shall not cease, nor will they rectify commissioners to treat for peace until every hostile foot has left the soil of Mexico, and every ship that lines the coast is withdrawn. They have further resolved that they will accept no foreign intervention whatever to bring about a peace.

The letter further states, that the \$500,000 guaranteed by the clergy is exhausted, and no new loan is yet authorized, nor does the writer know where it is to come from.

This action on the part of Mexico, will at once determine the public action of

our Government, and we may now look out for a protracted, and perhaps bloody war. I predict it will end in the conquest of all Mexico north of the base of the city, the two extremes being the Pacific—and that this will become an American town. If so, this will be a great place for business, and a safe one for investments in property. The resources of the country north of this, are inexhaustible. When more at leisure, I will refer to what those resources are. Yours, very truly.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1847.

The news received last evening from Mexico calls forth very contradictory opinions as to the probable consequences of the advance of Santa Anna with his large body of troops. The intelligence has certainly caused a profound impression upon all minds, and creates an earnest anxiety to learn more particularly if there has been a battle between forces so unequal as the troops at Saltillo and the army of Santa Anna. It is idle for me to speculate upon this intelligence, as you are as well informed as we are in Washington, of all news from the seat of war.

The intelligence received by the Departments is not of any different character from that received by way of New Orleans through the newspapers, and it is not so full. It is certain, however, that the officers and forces along the Rio Grande were full of apprehensions that the intelligence might be true as to the march of the enemy, and this with mingled regret that all could not participate in the battle, if there was to be one.

The intelligence from the Mexican Congress, particularly in relation to the persons at the head of the principal Committees and in the attachment shown to the Constitution of 1824, has led some of the people here, who are well acquainted with the Mexican persons and politics, to the conclusion that the deliberations of the whole body will be favorable to peace. But this is a slender thread upon which to hang so auspicious a hope.

The better opinion, I think, is that Santa Anna in his last letters to General Taylor spoke the sentiments of the Government of Mexico.

The intelligence just received from the seat of war will probably stimulate Congress to the passage of additional military bills. The ten regiment bill will probably find no opposition in the Senate, for one reason among others that the necessity is obviously more urgent for sending more troops to the seat of war. The President has undoubtedly done wrong in not sooner calling out more of the Volunteer force authorized by Congress in May last.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1847.

The news from Mexico is such, that the hopes of peace, whatever the government may have been led to believe, in regard to the friendly disposition of Santa Anna, are fast fading before the dire reality of a war which must now be conducted in earnest, and with vigor, to be conducted to a proper issue. It would, perhaps, be better not to under-rate the Mexicans too far. It is one

thing to whip a nation; another permanently to subdue it. In the latter attempt, reference must be had not only to the people who are to be conquered, their forces and number, their moral and physical qualities, form of government and ruling passions, but also to the climate, geographical position of the country, extent of territory, &c. When all

these things are combined, we shall find that Mexico, after all, is not so despicable a foe as we imagine. The French whipped the Arabs in every engagement, with quite inferior forces, and yet they have not, in full sixteen years and over, obtained more than a mere military possession of Algiers, maintained solely by the presence of 100,000 regular troops,

at an annual expense of one hundred millions of francs, or twenty millions of dollars. In a moral point of view, the Mexicans are not equal to the Arabs; but their leaders are superior to them in intelligence and cunning, and the people almost equally fanatical. Their territory is as large as that of the United States, and in many provinces injurious and fatal to the constitution of our troops. It is

but sparsely settled, rendering the advance of our armies tedious and difficult, and the roads to its populated towns lead through many defiles and mountain passes, in which small detachments may arrest the progress of armies. Their cities, in fine, are built of stone, in which every house may be transformed into a castle, and serve as a means of aggression or defence. All these things are elements of defence, to repel invasions, or arrest their progress, though they constitute no positive strength which the country might employ in any given point beyond its own territory. We must make a proper distinction between an invasion and a national defence. In the one case the power of a nation is thrown from the centre to the frontier or surface, and thence projected; growing weaker and weaker in proportion to its distance from the focus. In the other, it works at the centre itself, where it can momentarily gather strength and supplies. No one believes that we could, at this moment, successfully invade either England or France; but we could thrash both on our own soil. We have not yet acquired the momentum to act successfully again against the soil of Europe in an aggressive war; but Europe has indeed far beyond the striking distance from America.

The letter further states, that the \$500,000 guaranteed by the clergy is exhausted, and no new loan is yet authorized, nor does the writer know where it is to come from.

This action on the part of Mexico, will at once determine the public action of

our Government, and we may now look out for a protracted, and perhaps bloody war. I predict it will end in the conquest of all Mexico north of the base of the city, the two extremes being the Pacific—and that this will become an American town. If so, this will be a great place for business, and a safe one for investments in property. The resources of the country north of this, are inexhaustible. When more at leisure, I will refer to what those resources are. Yours, very truly.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1847.

The appropriation bills reported in the House this morning from the Committee of Ways and Means amount in the aggregate, to nearly forty millions of dollars; and it is supposed that those which are to follow will swell the amount to fifty-five or sixty millions.

The amount of the Army bill is \$29,585,704 25. Of this sum there is for pay, subsistence, ordnance, transportation and supplies for the volunteers, \$17,082,324; and to supply deficiencies in the existing appropriations for the pay, subsistence, ordnance, transportation and supplies of volunteers, under the act of 13th May, and joint resolution of 8th August, \$4,793,000.

The amount of the Navy bill is \$8,920,204 49, of which \$2,500,000 is for the increase and repairs of vessels; \$169,417 for improvements of Navy Yards; \$275,000 for the Dry Dock at Brooklyn; and \$320,546 for the support of the Marine Corps.

The amount of the Indian appropriation is \$1,179,324, of which \$124,000 is for fulfilling the recent treaty with the Cherokees, and \$110,000 for that with the Potowatamies.

The bids for the public printing for the session were opened this morning by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, and the contract has been awarded to the Albany Argus Junta.

RICHARD M. YOUNG (formerly a Senator of the U. States) has been appointed by the President of the U. States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Commissioner of the Land Of-

News of Legislature.

Standing Committee of the Senate.

On Finance—Messrs. Darsie, Bigler, Crabb,

Hill and Sanderson.

Judiciary—Messrs. Sanderson, Johnson, Black,

Williamson and Dimmick.

Accounts—Messrs. Carson, Benner, Smyser,

Hill and Rich.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Williamson,

Black, Smith, Dimmick and Creactor.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Bigler,

Wagener, Ross, Darragh and Rose.

Corporations—Messrs. Johnson, Harris, Hoo-

ver, Richards and Anderson.

Banks—Messrs. Craig, Gillis, Anderson, Dar-

sie and Jordan.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Gillis, Crabb,

Johnson, Overfield and Harris.

Election Districts—Messrs. Lewis, Richards,

Benner, Rose and Dimmick.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Rich,

Hill, Jordan, Bigler and Lewis.

Education—Messrs. Black, Harris, Creactor,

Smith and Wagener.

Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures—

Messrs. Morrison, Mason, Carson, Pottenger and

Bous.

Militia—Messrs. Ross, Smyser, Mason, Corn-

man and Morrison.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Hill, Rich, Pot-

teiger, Carson and Hoover.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Crampton, Richards,

Hovey, Lewis and Mason.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Darragh, Pot-

teiger, Smyser, Crampton and Benner.

Private Claims and Damages—Messrs. Smith,

Darbie, Darsie and Crampton.

Library—Messrs. Williamson, Sanderson and

Wagener.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Jordan, Overfield

and Morrison.

Standing Committee of the House.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Trego, Alli-

son, Huley, Forsyth, Pomeroy, (of Mercer) Ives

and Jackson.

Judiciary—Messrs. Bigham, Hale, Knox,

Edie, Fox, Leyburn, Patterson, Blair and Has-

son.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Pome-

roy, (of Mercer) Clark, Mackey, Levin, Rob-

ert, McCurdy and Klingensmith.

Claims—Messrs. Lawrence, Connor, Hayma-

ker, McKnight, Ives, Reed and Souther.

Agriculture—Messrs. Gould, Warner, Fau-

gold, Sharp, Talcott, Bentz and Graeff.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Pumroy,

(of Franklin) McCabe, Bassett, Lockhart, Daly

and Phillips and Perry.

Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Allison,

Dickinson, Krick, Bassett, Pier, Ross and Spen-

sider.

Military System—Messrs. Harris, Burns, M'

Alister, Noble, Evans, Gehley and Meyers.

Election Districts—Messrs. Hunter, Bentz,

Bowman, Hilands, Fermon, M'Inn and Kin-

near.

Banks—Messrs. Edie, Gratz, Piolet, M'Abey,

Sanborn, Klipe and Mather.

Estates and Investments—Messrs. Knapp, plai-

Wilson, Leyburn, Mathews, Hasson and Keatley.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. McCurdy, Paul-

ing, Laughlin, Shelley, Woiler, M'Alister and

Reynolds.

Local Appropriations—Messrs. Donaldson,

Thompson, Long, Wilson, Morrison, Robins and

Rupert.

Corporations—Messrs. Matthias, Morton,

Donaldson, Fox, Kinnear, Ladley and Worrell.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



THE SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, January 18, 1847.

We are indebted to the attention of THOMAS CARSON, Esq. of the State Senate, and Hon. M. McCLEAN, of H. R. of U. S. for public documents.

Delegates to the State Convention.

The Harrisburg Telegraph of Wednesday has a statement showing the number of Delegates already appointed, their character, &c. from which we gather that, of the delegates already appointed 32 are uninstructed; 22 instructed to support Gen. Irvin; 15 recommended to support James Cooper; 10 recommended to support Gen. Irvin; 2 instructed to support P. S. Michler; and 12 Senatorial delegates, and 37 Representative delegates yet to be appointed. The Telegraph remarks—"From the efforts made by the friends of one of the distinguished candidates for Governor, [Gen. Irvin,] to have instructions given where delegates have been appointed in his favor, it would seem that those uninstructed would probably vote for some other man."

The Tariff Resolutions.

In the House of Representatives of this State, on Tuesday last, the Resolutions offered to instruct our Senators, and request our Representatives in Congress to use every honorable means in their power to repeal the Anti-American Tariff Bill of 1846, and substitute in lieu thereof, the glorious Protective Tariff Bill of 1842, were under consideration. The Loco-focos made various attempts to evade a direct vote upon the resolution; but it finally passed in committee of the whole, by a vote of 55 yeas to 30 nays—the yeas all voting against the resolution! So much for their pretended friendship to the Tariff of 1842! They have, if ever they were sincerely in favor of it, now bowed down to the dictation of Mr. Polk and his Southern Free Trade advisers! Will the people go with their leaders?—We shall see.

After the adoption of the resolution, the question came up on the preamble, and a motion was made to change its character, and recognize the ad valorem principle. This failed, 38 to 35. A discussion then commenced on the subject, and Mr. Bigelow addressed the House in favor. Pending the discussion, the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, the discussion was resumed. The resolutions were opposed by Mr. Piollet, and ably advocated by Messrs. Edie and Cooper, the latter not having concluded his remarks when the House adjourned. The speech of Mr. Cooper (says the Telegraph) was able, eloquent and thrilling, and was listened to with great interest by a crowded gallery as well as a most attentive House.

On Thursday Mr. Cooper finished the speech he commenced on the day previous.

Sale of the Public Works.

On Wednesday last, in the House of Representatives, a resolution was offered by Mr. Ladley, and agreed to, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill for the sale of the Public Works, without fixing any price to them.

Another Senator Dead!

The Hon. J. S. PENNYBACKER, U. S. Senator from Virginia, died at Washington on Tuesday morning last, of an organic disease of the liver. He was only 41 years of age, in the vigor of manhood, and possessed of a constitution which gave promise of a long life of usefulness. Thus, in the course of a few weeks, two members of the Senate have been called to their last account—both in the vigor and prime of life. The melancholy event was announced in the Senate by Mr. Archer, and in the House by Mr. M. Dowell. The customary resolutions were adopted, and both Houses adjourned.

No business was done in either House of Congress on Wednesday—the day being occupied by the funeral of Judge Pennybacker.

Congress.

On Thursday, the bill for the appointment of a Lieutenant General came up for discussion in the Senate, and Mr. Dix, of New York, made a speech in its favor. Mr. Badger, of N. C. replied to him on Friday.

John Quincy Adams.

The National Intelligencer says that they have learned from Boston that Ex-President Adams has so far recovered from the effect of his late sudden and serious indisposition, that he was able to attend Church yesterday week, and is expected to be in his seat in the House of Representatives within a week or two.

From the Squadron.

Intelligence has been received from the Gulf Squadron, that Com. Perry, on the 30th December, with four vessels, took possession of Laguna, and destroyed the guns and munitions of war found in the forts and town. Com. Sands was left in possession of the place.

The nomination of R. P. FENNICKEN, of Pennsylvania, to be Charge d'Affaires of the U. S. to Denmark, in the room of W. W. Irvin, recalled, was confirmed by the Senate on Monday.

The remains of Col. Watson, Capt. Ridgely, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Pearson, have been disinterred at Monterey, under the direction of Lieut. Mills, who was sent on to bring them to Baltimore. It is not known how soon he may arrive with them.

We since learn that they arrived at New Orleans on the 6th inst.

Official Despatches.

Letters have been received at the War Department from Generals Scott and Taylor, written, however, before the reported movements of Santa Anna. Gen. Taylor gives a statement of the position of the troops under his command at various points—and mentions his contemplated movements. These are all, however, without reference to the rumored advance of Santa Anna. Gen. Scott had left for Camargo and Monterey for "official news," before deciding on future operations.

The last accounts from the Army are very contradictory. There were many reports of battles, and marches, and counter-marches—whilst others think the rumored advance of Santa Anna was not certainly to be depended on. There is no doubt that Gen. Worth had such information—that he sent on express for reinforcements—and that large bodies of men had marched to his assistance.—We wait anxiously for further intelligence.

Santa Anna President of Mexico.

An arrival from Mexico brings intelligence that the Mexican Congress has declared Santa Anna to be duly elected President of the Mexican Republic!

Gen. Worth has issued an order at Saltillo, that all the officers and soldiers under his command must appear at the next parade without whiskers! It brought many a tear, it is said, to the eyes of those who had been cultivating these appendages to the face.

The first regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers arrived at New Orleans on the 21st ult. They paraded in Lafayette Square, and the Devil says—"We never saw a finer looking body of citizen soldiers—young, active and intelligent, they do honor to the old Key-Stone, and are destined, we feel assured, to reflect on it still greater credit."

Pennsylvania Legislature.

On Wednesday last, in the House, Mr. Piollet introduced a resolution to prevent the extension of Slavery over any territory, acquired in the present war against Mexico.

On the same day, Mr. Knox offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Vice and Immorality, to bring in a bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in the Commonwealth, which, after some discussion, was postponed.

On Thursday, a bill for the relief of the Pennsylvania Volunteers now in the service of the U. States in the war with Mexico, passed the Senate unanimously.

On the same day, in the House, Mr. Edie presented a petition from citizens of Adams county, relative to certain private claims—and three petitions praying that officers may be voted for on single ticket.

THE STATE INTEREST.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says that there will be a deficiency in the State Treasury of between \$300,000 and \$400,000, (and it may possibly exceed the latter sum) to meet the February interest. This deficiency is in consequence of an increase of the amount of interest, the heavy expenditure upon the public works, and the loss of tolls from delay in the opening of the canals last spring. If the interest be all paid, when it becomes due, some means will have to be provided to place the treasury in a situation to meet it.

Since the above was in type, we have received the answer of the State Treasurer to a call made upon him by the House of Representatives on the subject of the Interest due on February 1st, in which he says that he believes he can accomplish the payment of the interest on that day, without any legislative action.

JAMES M. POWELL, Esq. the new Canal Commissioner, took his seat in the Board on Tuesday last. Thomas L. Wilson, Esq. was appointed Secretary, in the place of David Mitchell, Esq. This is the first act in the way of Reform. Mr. Wilson held the office formerly, and was a good officer.

About \$20,000 have already been subscribed by the citizens of Hanover, towards making the Railroad from that town to intersect the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad. It will require, it is said, about \$100,000 to complete the road.

The election for Mayors of the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny took place on Tuesday. In the former, Mr. Adams (whig) was elected by 600 majority; in the latter, Mr. Campbell, (whig) by 286.

The Whigs of York county had their meeting last week, to appoint Delegates to the State Convention. The Hon. JAMES COOPER was recommended by the meeting as the candidate for Governor.

Cumberland county has appointed Dr. A. Stewart and J. S. Paul, Representative Delegates to the State Convention, and James Kennedy Senatorial delegate—all good COOPER men.

The dam at the Antietam Iron Works has again been swept away by the late freshet in the Antietam, and also one of the piers of the bridge which is in course of erection. The bridge and dam were both swept away last fall.

The National Intelligencer of Thursday says that the sleighing of the two previous days had never been exceeded at Washington—and the streets were consequently alive, day and night, with every description of sledged vehicles.

A New Project.—The Rev. N. P. Durbin proposes the extinction of slavery in the U. States by the purchase of all the slaves in it and their exportation to Africa. He estimates the cost at \$800,000,000.

POSITION OF THE AMERICAN FORCES IN MEXICO.

The American army in Mexico is now divided into so many corps from the necessity of leaving garrisons in the keys of the various sections of country which it has overrun, that great anxiety has naturally been called forth as to the available force of Gen. Taylor. Glancing over the map and the various letters recently published from the seat of War, we find the following state of affairs to have existed on the 30th ult. Lieut. Col. Clark of the 8th regiment of foot, was at Matamoras, in command with a garrison of less than 1000 men, Regulars, Volunteers and citizens in the employment of the Q. M. Department, the latter of whom, armed and commanded by an ex-officer of the army, were said to be efficient. At Tampico was Lieut. Col. Gates with a garrison of 900 men, similar to that at Matamoras, besides which force Shields, the Junior of the Volunteer Generals, has his Head Quarters there with two regiments of Volunteers. Gen. Butler commands 2000 in garrison at Monterey, between which city and Matamoras are probably permanently stationed at different towns and ranchos 600 men of all arms. Wool's column at the last advices was moving from Parras to Saltillo, and numbered about 2200 men, and at Saltillo, Worth had, or could concentrate by calling in detachments, not more than 1800 men. Gen. Patterson was somewhere between Tampico and Saltillo with more than 2000 men, and Twiggs was at Victoria with a column of 1200 men, principally Dragoons. The forces commanded by Gen. Kearney and Col. Donopher are 1000 miles at least from the scene of difficulty, as is also Brevet Col. Riley, who is far removed at Monte Morales with 1200 infantry of the Regular service. Gen. Taylor was with, it would seem, a mere escort when he received the news of Santa Anna's movement, but if Wool also met him at Saltillo, he would be in command there of about 7000 men, a force amply sufficient to repulse attack.

Gen. Scott was at Brazos, where also was the Regiment of Riflemen, utterly useless however from the fact that they were equipped as cavalry, and that their horses had not yet arrived from New Orleans.

The Mexican force is thus estimated:—Canales on the Rio Grande, above Camargo, &c., commands 2000 Rancheros; Cos, at Tuspan on the coast, has 2500 Regulars and Indians; Santa Anna between San Luis and Saltillo, has, it is said, about 12 or 15,000 troops of all kinds, in rear and on the flanks of whom, Guzman, Urrea and other Generals have large bodies of cavalry. If these forces are concentrated on Taylor at Saltillo, the odds against him will be great, but still not larger than at the previous battles he has won, so that without some great and unexpected *contre temps* we think no apprehension or anxiety need be entertained.

Although, however, Gen. Taylor may be able "to hold his own," and though the known skill and courage of General Worth may foil Santa Anna at Saltillo, this is a state of things which never should have arisen. The Government has no excuse, Congress has voted men and money liberally, the Union states that two hundred thousand volunteers have offered their services, and General Worth should now have a force to enable him to meet Santa Anna when he chooses, not be able merely to defend himself where the Mexicans please to attack him. If any accident happen to the army in Mexico, the people of the U. S. will hold the proper persons responsible for it. They will show by their action that they will not see men who have bared their breasts to the enemy's fire, fall victims to party cabals, and intriguing aspirants who never placed a Squadron in the field, yet would claim the whole credit of a soldier's success.—U. S. Gazz.

At a meeting of the Students of Pennsylvania College, J. A. Bransford being called to the Chair, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, in the Providence of Almighty God, whose ways are inscrutable to the children of men, we have been deprived of a beloved friend and fellow-student, in the death of Mr. D. A. WILLEMAN, endeared by the social relation he sustained to us, and by his high Christian character; Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our fellow-student, D. A. WILLEMAN, we acknowledge the hand of a mysterious but just God, who in his wisdom has deprived the Institution of a valued member—one who bade fair to become useful to the Church, and a blessing to the community.

Resolved, That, although our hearts are filled with sorrow, we rejoice to bear witness to his great worth and devoted piety; and are happy to cherish the hope, that our loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That, in manifestation of our respect for the memory of the deceased, we wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted respectively to his parents, and published in the papers of Gettysburg and the "Lutheran Observer."

R. A. FINK,
J. HECK,
H. M. BICKEL,
V. L. CONRAD,
W. B. HEINARD.
Comm.

On Friday night last, at the Theological Seminary in this place, Mr. George ALBERT, of Menallen township, in this county.

The proceedings of the Societies in reference to their deceased fellow-members, were received too late for insertion this week.

Assignee's Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed Assignee of GEORGE W. RICE, of Menallen township, Adams county, hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Rice, to pay the same to him without delay; and those who have any claims against him, are requested to present the same to the subscriber.

THOMAS BLOCHER, Assignee.

Jan. 18.

The "U. S. Senate" will meet in the Grand Jury Room on Wednesday Evening next, at 6 o'clock, when it is expected that the "License Question" will be called up for consideration. Punctual attendance is earnestly desired.

Dec. 25.

Postscript.

THE bill for the appointment of a Lieutenant General received its death blow in the Senate on Friday. As a test vote, and to prevent further debate, Mr. Mangum moved to lay the bill on the table, which prevailed, 28 to 21.—Thus ends the insidious attempt of Mr. Polk to supersede our gallant Generals now in Mexico.

A special election for a member of the Legislature took place in Frederick county, Md. on Tuesday. Mr. Stevens (whig) was elected, beating a whig and a loco independent.

The new Councils were organized at Pittsburgh on Friday, and the Mayor inducted to office. There are but 2 locos in the Councils, and 43 Whigs.

A dreadful accident happened on the Reading Rail Road, 10 miles from Philadelphia, on Thursday night. A train of empty cars was going up when the boiler of the locomotive exploded, killing instantly all the hands on the car, seven in number. One body was blown 600 yards, and the bodies of some were torn into fragments, and arms, legs and various particles scattered for hundreds of yards around. The engine was completely demolished.

There is nothing later from the Army.

The election of State Treasurer takes place at Harrisburg to-day.

CANCER, SCROFULA AND GOITRE.

Ample experience has proved that no combination of medicine has ever been so efficacious in removing the above diseases, as Dr. Jayne's Alternative. It has effected cures truly astonishing, not only of Cancer, and other diseases of that class, but has removed the most stubborn Diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia &c. &c. This medicine enters into the circulation, and eradicates disease wherever located. It purifies the blood and other fluids of the body, removes obstructions in the pores of the skin, and reduces enlargements of the glands and bones. It increases the appetite, removes headache and drowsiness, and invigorates the whole system, and imparts animation to the diseased and debilitated constitution. There is nothing superior to it in the whole materia medica. It is perfectly safe and extremely pleasant, and has nothing of the disgusting nausea accompanying the idea of swallowing medicine.

Prepared and sold at No. 8 South Third St., near Market, Philadelphia.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buchler, Gettysburg.

Jan. 18.

MARRIED,

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. JOHN STOKER, to Miss MARY DEAN, both of Frederick county, Md.

DIED,

On Monday last, after a long illness, ANNA MART, daughter of Mr. Harvey D. Wattles, of this borough, aged 15 years 9 months and 18 days.

On Tuesday last, Mrs. THRENTA OWING, of M'Sherrystown, aged about 65 years.

On the 10th inst. Mr. DANIEL NEIDIG, of this county, (near Hanover,) in the 51st year of his age.

On the 11th inst. near East Berlin, Mrs. EVA DEARHORN, wife of Mr. Samuel Dearhorn, in the 71st year of her age.

On Thursday morning last, at the Theological Seminary in this place, Mr. DANIEL A. WILLEMAN, of Hollidaysburg, Pa. His remains were conveyed to the English Lutheran Church, from which, after an impressive discourse by the Rev. Prof. BAUGHER, they were removed to the burying ground attached to St. James' Church.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE subscriber, desiring to settle up his books, hereby gives notice to those indebted to him by note or book account, that if settlement of their respective dues be not made before the 15th of January, inst., their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN SHULL, *Adm'r.*

DAVID SHULL, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 11.

N. B. The Farm of said deceased will be RENTED on said day, by the Heirs, to the highest bidder, for one year.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

From the Army.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Advance of Santa Anna upon Saltillo confirmed—Probability of a Battle having been Fought—Despatch of Troops to Saltillo and Monterey—Anticipated Attack upon Camargo and Matamoras.

By the arrival of the U. S. steamer Edith, Capt. Couillard, the N. O. Picayune of the 3d inst. has three days later dates from Brazos Santiago. She left Brazos on the 30th ult. and brings confirmation of the reported advance of Santa Anna with a large force upon Saltillo. It was reported that the Mexican army was nearly 30,000 strong.

When Gen. Worth's express reached Monterey, Gen. Taylor had only gone six or eight miles on his march to Victoria, and the troops under Gens. Twiggs and Quitman were but twelve miles in advance. Orders were immediately issued to this division to retrace its steps, and proceed at once to Saltillo.

Before the express reached Camargo, Gen. Lane had started for Saltillo with his command—this was on the 20th—Gen. Marshall set out next morning, taking with him the remainder of the forces, with the exception of Capts. Hunter and Swartwout's commands, which were left to protect that point. The troops from Camargo were on a forced march, to reach Saltillo in time for a battle, reports having prevailed for several days before positive advances were received of the movements of Santa Anna.

Gen. Wool was ninety miles from Saltillo at the last advices from him, and it was supposed he would join General Worth in season to assist in repelling the enemy.

The intelligence from the Mexican Congress, particularly in relation to the persons at the head of the principal Committees and in the attachment shown to the Constitution of 1824, has led some of the people here, who are well acquainted with the Mexican persons and politics, to the conclusion that the deliberations of the whole body will be favorable to peace. But this is a slender thread upon which to hang so auspicious a hope.—The better opinion, I think, is that Santa Anna in his last letters to General Taylor spoke the sentiments of the Government of Mexico.

It was the impression of gentlemen who came passengers in the Edith, and with whom we have conversed, that a battle was fought about the 25th ult. It was thought, however, that General Taylor had reached Saltillo before that time, and also Gen. Twiggs, Gen. Quitman's, Gen. Butler's, and Gen. Wool's commands. It was likewise hoped that the troops from Camargo would also arrive at Saltillo in good season. If these expectations were realized, Gen. Taylor had about seven thousand men to oppose to Santa Anna. Our informants think that Santa Anna's army was over-rated; but no positive knowledge was had of his exact numbers.

The whole valley of the Rio Grande was in a state of great ferment. Apprehensions of an attack were entertained at Camargo, Matamoras and other points, from the rancheros under Canales. The withdrawal of so many troops from the river left the valley exposed to the danger. At Matamoras, Col. Clark had called upon the citizens to enroll themselves for service, and at the Brazos Gen. Jessup had done the same thing. Both these points were sadly deficient in both men and arms. It was thought Canales had 2,000 men under him, and that the large supply of goods at Matamoras, and the exposed condition of the city, might quicken his courage.

Gen. Scott arrived at the Brazos on the 28th ult. The following day he proceeded to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and was yet at that place when the Edith left, waiting the arrival of the horses belonging to the regiment of mounted riflemen, when it was understood he would proceed immediately up the river to Camargo.

Capt. Wayne has been transferred from the staff of Major Gen. Jessup to that of Gen. Scott, and was to accompany him on his tour of observation.

The news leaves a painful anxiety to learn the progress of events. The impression amongst the passengers that a battle has been fought was so strong that we have almost imbibed the belief.

THE WAR FEELING IN MEXICO.—Prospect of a Protracted War.—The following letter from Tampico, taken from the New Orleans Picayune, confirms the intelligence of the belligerent position of the Mexicans. Our army, from all accounts, will have a bloody path to carve ere they reach the capital of the republic.—

TAMPICO, Dec. 23, 1846.

GENTLEMEN:—The unexpected detention of the packet till this late hour enables me to give the following important information, just received by me from a reliable source. The information is contained in a letter to a commercial house here, and is dated Mexico, the 16th inst.

The substance of it is, that the Mexican Congress have decided that the war shall not cease, nor will they receive commissioners to treat for peace until every hostile foot has left the soil of Mexico, and every ship that lines the coast is withdrawn. They have further resolved that they will accept no foreign intervention whatever to bring about a peace.

The letter further states, that the \$500,000 guaranteed by the clergy is exhausted, and no new loan is yet authorized, nor does the writer know where it is to come from.

This action on the part of Mexico, will at once determine the public action of

our Government, and we may now look out for a protracted, and perhaps bloody war. I predict it will end in the conquest of all Mexico north of the base of this city—the line extending west to the Pacific—and that this will become an American town. If so, this will be a great place for business, and a safe one for investments in property. The resources of the country north of this, are inexhaustible. When more at leisure, I will refer to what those resources are. Yours, very truly.

Correspondence of the American.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1847.

The news received last evening from Mexico calls forth very contradictory opinions as to the probable consequences of the advance of Santa Anna with his large body of troops. The intelligence has certainly caused a profound impression upon all minds, and creates an earnest anxiety to learn more particularly if there has been a battle between forces unequal as the troops at Saltillo and the army of Santa Anna. It is idle for me to speculate upon this intelligence, as you are as well informed as we are in Washington, of all news from the seat of war.

The intelligence received by the Departments is not of any different character from that received by way of New Orleans through the newspapers, and it is not so full. It is certain, however, that the officers and forces along the Rio Grande were full of apprehensions that the intelligence might be true as to the march of the enemy, and this with mingled regret that all could not participate in the battle, if there was to be one.

The intelligence from the Mexican Congress, particularly in relation to the persons at the head of the principal Committees and in the attachment shown to the Constitution of 1824, has led some of the people here, who are well acquainted with the Mexican persons and politics, to the conclusion that the deliberations of the whole body will be favorable to peace. But this is a slender thread upon which to hang so auspicious a hope.—The better opinion, I think, is that Santa Anna in his last letters to General Taylor spoke the sentiments of the Government of Mexico.

Gen. Wool was ninety miles from Saltillo at the last advices from him, and it was supposed he would join General Worth in season to assist in repelling the enemy.

There was a rumor that Santa Anna had thrown a body of 17,000 men between Gen. Worth and Gen. Taylor, to prevent a junction of the American forces. This report was not credited, nor does it seem probable that it is true, as the main road of Monterey passes through Saltillo. There is a circuitous mountain road which avoids Saltillo, but it is not favorable to the march of an army, and is impracticable for ordnance.

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Correspondence of the American.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1847.

The news from Mexico is such, that the hopes of peace, whatever the government may have been led to believe, in regard to the friendly disposition of Santa Anna, are fast fading before the dire reality of a war which must now be conducted in earnest and with vigor, to be conducted to a proper issue. It would, perhaps, be better not to underestimate the Mexicans too far. It is one

thing to whip a nation: another permanently to subdue it. In the latter attempt, reference must be had not only to the people who are to be conquered, their force and number, their moral and physical qualities, form of government and ruling passions, but also to the climate, geographical position of the country, extent of territory, &c. When all

these things are combined, we shall find that Mexico, after all, is not so despicable a foe as we imagine. The French whipped the Arabs in every engagement, with quite inferior forces, and yet they have not, in full sixteen years and over, obtained more than a mere military possession of Algiers, maintained solely by the presence of 100,000 regular troops, at an annual expense of one hundred millions of francs, or twenty millions of dollars. In a moral point of view, the Mexicans are not equal to the Arabs; but their leaders are superior to them in intelligence and cunning, and the people almost equally fanatical. Their territory is as large as that of the United States, and in many provinces injurious or fatal to the constitution of our troops. It is but sparsely settled, rendering the advance of our armies tedious and difficult, and the roads to its populated towns lead through many defiles and mountain passes, in which small detachments may arrest the progress of armies. Their cities, in fine, are built of stone, in which every house may be transformed into a castle, and serve as a means of aggression or defence. All these things are elements of defence, to repel invasions, or arrest their progress, though they constitute no positive strength which the country might employ in any given point beyond its own territory.

We must make a proper distinction between an invasion and a national defence. In the one case the power of a nation is thrown from the centre to the frontier or surface, and thence projected, growing weaker and weaker in proportion to its distance from the focus. In the other, it works at the centre itself, where it can momentarily gather strength and supplies. No one believes, that we could, at this moment, successfully invade either England or France; but we could thrash both on our own soil. We have not yet

acquired the momentum to act successfully against the soil of Europe in an aggressive war; but Europe has received far beyond the striking distance from America.

All things ought to be considered when a wealthy, civilized nation goes to

Print'n Legislature.

Standing Committee of the Senate.

On Finance—Messrs. Darsie, Bigler, Crabb, Ross and Sanderson.

Judiciary—Messrs. Sanderson, Johnson, Black, Williamson and Dimmick.

Accounts—Messrs. Carson, Benner, Smyser, Hill and Rich.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Williamson, Black, Smith, Dimmick and Crearcraft.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Bigler, Waggoner, Ross, Darragh and Boas.

Corporations—Messrs. Johnson, Harris, Hoover, Richards and Anderson.

Banks—Messrs. Crabb, Gillis, Anderson, Darbie and Jordan.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Gillis, Crabb, Johnson, Overfield and Harris.

Election Districts—Messrs. Lewis, Richards, Benner, Boas and Dimmick.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Rich, Hill, Jordan, Bigler and Lewis.

Education—Messrs. Black, Harris, Crearcraft, Smith and Waggoner.

Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Morrison, Mason, Calson, Pottenger and Boas.

Militia—Messrs. Ross, Smyser, Mason, Cornman and Morrison.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Hill, Rich, Potter, Carson and Hoover.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Cornman, Richards, Hoover, Lewis and Mason.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Darragh, Potteiger, Smyser, Crearcraft and Benner.

Private Claims and Damages—Messrs. Smith, Overfield, Darsie, Gillis and Cornman.

Library—Messrs. Williamson, Sanderson and Waggoner.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Jordan, Overfield and Morrison.

Standing Committee of the House.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Trego, Allison, Haley, Forsyth, Pomeroy, (of Mercer) Ives and Jackson.

Judiciary—Messrs. Bigham, Haley, Knox, Edie, Fox, Leyburn, Patterson, Blair and Illeson.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Pomeroy, (of Mercer) Clark, Mackey, Levan, Robbins, McCurley and Klingensmith.

Claims—Messrs. Lawrence, Connor, Haymaker, Knight, Ives, Reed and Souler.

Agriculture—Messrs. Gould, Warner, Faull, Sharp, Jacoby, Brilenthal and Graeff.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Pumroy, (of Franklin) McAbie, Fassett, Lockhart, Daly, Phillips and Perry.

Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Allison, Dickson, Krick, Bassler, Vliet, Ross and Sipes.

Accounts—Messrs. Connor, Mather, Colvin, Kaufman, Pearce, Sanborn and Bush.

Education—Messrs. McCurdy, Bell, Anderson, Black, Pumroy, (of Franklin) Dickenson and Montefusco.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Ladley, McMinn, Levan, Sharp, Jacoby, Reynolds and Fenstermacher.

Militia System—Messrs. Harris, Burns, McAlister, Noble, Evans, Gehley and Meyers.

Election Districts—Messrs. Hunter, Bentz, Bowman, Hills, Fernon, McMinn and Kinney.

Banks—Messrs. Edie, Gratz, Piolet, McAbie, Sanborn, Kline and Mather.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Knox, Blair, Wilson, Leyburn, Matthiess, Hassen and Keatley.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. McCurley, Pauling, Laughlin, Shelley, Weiler, McAlister and Reynolds.

Local Appropriations—Messrs. Donaldson, Thompson, Long, Wilson, Morrison, Robins and Rupert.

Corporations—Messrs. Matthias, Morton, Donaldson, Fox, Kinnear, Ladley and Worrell.

Lands—Messrs. Patterson, Westner, Burns, Bell, Gould, Morrison and Kerr.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Mackey, Thomas, Bushnell, Morton and Boughner.

Printing—Messrs. Evans, Meyers and Montefusco.

Library—Messrs. Fox, McCurdy and Colvin.

Inland Navigation and Internal Improvements—Messrs. Hills, Jago, Evans, Westner, Clark, Gratz, Harris, Thompson, Knox, Hunter, Allison, Krick and Fernon.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE SENTINEL.

TEMPERANCE.

To the Citizens of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—The committee appointed by the County Temperance Society, held at August last, for the purpose of preparing an Address upon the subject of Temperance, begs leave to present to you the following statements.

The subject to which we ask your earnest attention, is one of the greatest importance to you individually, as well as to the community at large. It has reference to the existence among us of an evil of enormous magnitude, which affects the peace, happiness, and well-being of us all.

To the great, the enormous evil of Intemperance none can be blind, who is willing to open his eyes upon the state of things as they exist around us, and with its disastrous consequences none can fail being affected who has a heart to feel. It is, without exaggeration, one of the greatest evils which have ever afflicted the human race. Famine may produce much suffering, and slay its thousands; but its scourge may again, in a few months, pass away, and give place to years of plenty, peace and quietness. The plague and the cholera may, like a stream of death, sweep away their multitudes, and then be followed by years of health, during which the waste of human life may be fully repaired, and the previous period of sorrow forgotten. But here is a scourge ever present, producing amongst the aged, and the young, incalculable suffering, and bringing ruin upon hundreds of our neighbors and acquaintances, and distress and wretchedness upon their families and friends. Like a contagion, it perpetuates itself among us from generation to generation—one set of victims communicating the disease to another in continual succession.

To convince yourselves of the magnitude and extent of this evil, look at the millions of bushels of grain, which the Creator designed should be applied to the sustenance of man, annually, throughout our country, withdrawn for the distillery, and there converted into that which is not only useless, but an active poison: the immense amount of labor lost and misdirected,

which, if properly applied, would have greatly augmented the means of human happiness; the great destruction of property, health and life sustained; the enormous amount of taxes annually imposed to pay the public expenses incurred; the vices, crimes and poverty which it begets; the incalculable misery and wretchedness with which its victims and their families and the whole community are visited on its account, and the innumerable obstacles which are thus presented to the progress of virtue and religion: and then say—are we extravagant, when we declare Intemperance to be a tremendous evil?

You are aware that, during the last twenty years, active efforts have been made, by the friends of humanity and order, for the purpose of diminishing and at length finally eradicating this evil. Various means have been resorted

to, and every variety of motive which could sway human hearts has been presented. First.—The *Drinkers*—the men who indulged in the use of that which could be of no possible benefit, but of much positive injury to them, were addressed. They were entreated to look at the injuries they were inflicting upon themselves—the poverty and ruin—ruin physical and intellectual, ruin spiritual, ruin temporal and eternal—which they were bringing upon themselves, and the shame, the disgrace, and the wretchedness and sufferings which they were entailing upon their families and friends. And these appeals reached the hearts of many—Multitudes at once abandoned for ever the use of intoxicating drinks. A mighty reformation began and advanced, until perhaps nine-tenths of the community were brought under its influence. But it was soon seen that the reformation could neither be complete or permanent so long as the means of intoxication were afforded by men whose business it was to offer them for sale indiscriminately to all who might feel disposed or be tempted to buy and drink.

Next then the *Vendor*s—the men who, for the sake of gain, held out the temptation to drink: who, for the sake of amassing property, and in some instances no doubt, gaining for themselves and families a subsistence, which could, however, always have been done in some other manner more consistent with honesty and the best interests of others, sold the death drug to fastidious drinkers and the slaves of a vicious appetite, were appealed to desist from the abominable traffic. Of these, we are happy to state, the more conscientious and humane were not appealed to in vain. They soon abandoned a traffic fraught with so much evil to the community, not to say to themselves

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

From the Army.

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By the arrival of the U. S. steamer Edith, Capt. Couillard, the N. O. Picayune of the 3d inst., has three days later dates from Brazos Santiago. She left

our Government, and we may now look out for a protracted, and perhaps bloody war. Predict it will end in the conquest of all Mexico north of the base of this city—the line extending west to the Pacific—and that this will become an American town. If so, this will be a great place for business, and a safe one for investments in property. The resources of the country north of this, are inexhaustible. When more at leisure, I will refer to what those resources are. Yours, very truly.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1847.

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The intelligence received by the Department is not of any different character from that received by way of New Orleans through the newspapers, and it is not so full. It is certain, however, that the officers and forces along the Rio Grande were full of apprehensions that the intelligence might be true as to the march of the enemy, and this with mingled regret that all could not participate in the battle, if there was to be one.

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to the conclusion that the deliberations of the whole body will be favorable to peace. But this is a slender thread upon which to hang so auspicious a hope.—

The better opinion, I think, is that Santa Anna in his last letters to General Taylor spoke the sentiments of the Government of Mexico.

The intelligence just received from the seat of war will probably stimulate Congress to the passage of additional military bills. The ten-regiment bill will probably find no opposition in the Senate; for one reason among others that time, and also Gen. Twiss, Gen. Quiñones, Gen. Butler's, and Gen. Wool's commands. It was likewise hoped that the troops from Camargo would also arrive at Saltillo in good season. If these expectations were realized, Gen. Taylor had about seven thousand men to oppose to Santa Anna. Our informants think that Santa Anna's army was overrated; but no positive knowledge was had of his exact numbers.

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estimate the Mexicans, too far. It is one

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ed far beyond the striking distance from America.

All things ought to be considered

at once determine the public action of, when a wealthy, civilized nation goes to

war with one that is comparatively poor and only half civilized. And in consideration of these facts, it would, perhaps, be better if we were to talk less about

the injuries they were inflicting upon themselves—the poverty and ruin—ruin physical, ruin intellectual, ruin spiritual, ruin temporal and eternal—which they were bringing upon themselves and the disgrace, and the wretchedness and sufferings which they were inflicting upon their families and friends. And these appeals reached the hearts of many—

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Next then the *Dealers*—the men who, for the sake of gain, held out the temptation to drink; who, for the sake of amassing property, and, in some instances no doubt, gaining for themselves and families a subsistence which could, how-

DEPT. OF LEGISLATION.

Standing Committees of the Senate.

On Finance—Messrs. Darsie, Bigler, Crabb, Ross and Sanderson.
Judiciary—Messrs. Sanderson, Johnson, Black, Williamson and Dimmick.
Accounts—Messrs. Carson, Bentier, Smyer, Hill and Rich.
Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Williamson, Black, Smith, Dimmick and Crearcraft.
Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Bigler, Waggoner, Ross, Darragh and Bras.
Corporations—Messrs. Johnson, Harris, Hoover, Richards and Anderson.

Banks—Messrs. Crabb, Griffis, Anderson, Dar-
si and Jordan.
Internal Improvements—Messrs. Griffis, Crabb, Johnson, Overfield and Harris.

Election Districts—Messrs. Lewis, Levin, Begner, Boas and Dimmick.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Rich, Hill, Jordan, Butler and Lewis.

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Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures—
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Militia—Messrs. Ross, Smyser, Mason, Corn-
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teiger, Carson and Hoover.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Corrigan, Richards, Hoover, Lewis and Mason.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Darragh, Pot-
ter, Smyser, Crearcraft and Benner.

Private Claims and Damages—Messrs. Smith, Overfield, Darsie, Gillis and Corrigan.

Library—Messrs. Williamson, Sanderson and Waggoner.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Jordan, Overfield and Morrison.

Standing Committees of the House.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Trego, Al-
lion, Haley, Forsyth, Pomeroy, (of Mercer) Ives
and Jackson.

Judiciary—Messrs. Bigham, Hale, Knox,
Edie, Fox, Leyburn, Patterson, Blair and Has-
son.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Pome-
roy, (of Mercer) Clark, Mackey, Levan, Rob-
bins, McCarley and Klingensmith.

Claims—Messrs. Lawrence, Connor, Hayma-
ker, M Knight, Ives, Reed and Souther.

Agriculture—Messrs. Gould, Warner, Eu-
sell, Sharp, Jacoby, Bridgeman and Goeff.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Punpyor
(of Franklin) M'Abey, Fassett, Lockhart, Daly,
Phillips and Perry.

Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Allison,
Dickson, Krick, Bassler, Viner, Ross and Spies,
Accounts—Messrs. Connor, Maher, Col-
vin, Kaufman, Pearce, Sanborn and Bush.

Education—Messrs. McCurdy, Bell, Ander-
son, Black, Pumroy, (of Franklin) Dickenson
and Montelius.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Ladley, M.
Minn, Levan, Sharp, Jacoby, Reynolds and Pen-
sternacher.

Militia System—Messrs. Harris, Burns, M.
Alister, Noble, Evans, Gehley and Meyers.

Election Districts—Messrs. Hunter, Bentz,
Bownman, Hilands, Fenton, M'Conn and Kin-
near.

Banks—Messrs. Edie, Gratz, Piolet, M'Abey,
Sanborn, Kline and Maher.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Knox, Blair,
Wilson, Leyburn, Matthias, Hasson and Keatley.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Patterson, Curley,
Pauling, Laughlin, Shelley, Weiler, M'Alister and
Reynolds.

Local Appropriations—Messrs. Donaldson,
Thompson, Long, Wilson, Morrison, Robins and
Rupert.

Corporations—Messrs. Matthias, Morton,
Donaldson, Fox, Kinnear, Ladley and Worrell.

Lands—Messrs. Patterson, Webster, Burns,
Bull, Gould, Morrison and Kerr.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Mackey, Thomas,
Bushnell, Morton and Boughner.

Printing—Messrs. Evans, Meyers, and Mon-
telius.

Library—Messrs. Fox, McCurdy and Colvin.

Inland Navigation and Internal Improvements—
Messrs. Hilands, Trego, Evans, Westner,
Clark, Gratz, Harris, Thompson, Knox, Hunter,
Allison, Krick and Fenton.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE SENTINEL.

TEMPERANCE.

To the Citizens of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—The committee appointed by the County Temperance Society, held in August last, for the purpose of preparing an Address upon the subject of Temperance, begs leave to present to you the following statements.

The subject to which we ask your earnest attention, is one of the greatest importance to you individually, as well as to the community at large. It has reference to the existence among us of an evil of enormous magnitude, which affects the peace, happiness, and well-being of us all.

To the great, the enormous evil of Intemperance can be blind, who is willing to open his eyes upon the state of things as they exist around us, and with its disastrous consequences none can fail being affected who has a heart to feel.

It is, without exaggeration, one of the greatest evils which have ever afflicted the human race. Famine may produce much suffering, and slay its thousands; but its scourge is not so great as that of Intemperance, which lasts a few months past away, and

give place to years of plenty, peace and quiet-
ness. The plague and the cholera, like a

stream of death, sweep away their multitudes,

and then be followed by years of health, during

which the waste of human life may be fully re-
paired, and the previous period of sorrow he

forgotten. But here is a scourge ever present,

producing amongst the aged and the young in-
calculable suffering, and bringing ruin upon

hundreds of our neighbors and acquaintances,

and distress and wretchedness upon their fami-
lies and friends.

Like a contagion, it perpetuates it self among us from generation to genera-

tion—one set of victims communicating the

disease to another, in continual succession. To

convince yourselves of the magnitude and ex-
tent of this evil, look at the millions of bushels

of grain, which the Creator designed should be

applied to the sustenance of man, annually

throughout our country, withdrawn for the distillery, and there converted into that which is

not only useless, but an active poison: the im-
mense amount of labor lost and misdirected,

which, properly applied, would have greatly

augmented the means of human happiness:

the great destruction of property, health and life

sustained; the enormous amount of taxes an-

nually imposed to pay the public expenses incur-

red; the vice, crimes and poverty which it be-

gets; the incalculable misery and wretchedness

with which its victims and their families are

engulfed; the various species of gambling by

which one, with a fast consideration, makes

himself the possessor of the property of another;

which is difficult to be understood. The law, which

whilst it condemns some employment, because

it is injurious to society, yet tolerates and protects

that by which the hand earnings of the poor are

wronged from him, his family beggarized, and him

self degraded to a level with the brute; by

which the possessions of the rich are made to

fly away as snow before a summer sun; and

those who live in affluence are reduced to pov-

erty, by which taxes to an enormous amount

are extorted from the people to sustain the costs

of innumerable legal prosecutions in our courts

of justice; and to maintain the immense expen-

ditures of our almshouses, prisons, &



THE SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, January 18, 1847.

We are indebted to the attention of THOMAS CAUSON, Esq. of the State Senate, and Hon. M. MCLEAN, of H. R. of U. S. for public documents.

Delegates to the State Convention.

The Harrisburg Telegraph of Wednesday has a statement showing the number of Delegates already appointed, their character, &c. from which we gather that, of the delegates already appointed 32 are uninstructed; 22 instructed to support Gen. Irvin; 15 recommended to support James Cooper; 10 recommended to support Gen. Irvin; 3 instructed to support P. S. Michler; and 12 Senatorial delegates, and 37 Representative delegates yet to be appointed. The Telegraph remarks—"From the efforts made by the friends of one of the distinguished candidates for Governor, [Gen. Irvin,] to have instructions given where delegates have been appointed in his favor, it would seem that those uninstructed would probably vote for some other man."

The Tariff Resolutions.

In the House of Representatives of this State, on Tuesday last, the Resolutions offered to instruct our Senators, and request our Representatives in Congress to use every honorable means in their power to repeal the Anti-American Tariff Bill of 1846, and substitute in lieu thereof, the glorious Protective Tariff Bill of 1842, were under consideration. The Locofocos made various attempts to evade a direct vote upon the resolution; but it finally passed in committee of the whole, by a vote of 55 yeas to 39 nays—the locos all voting against the resolution! So much for their pretended friendship to the Tariff of 1842! They have, if ever they were sincerely in favor of it, now bowed down to the dictation of Mr. Polk and his Southern Free Trade advisers! Will the people go with their leaders?—We shall see.

After the adoption of the resolution, the question came up on the preamble, and a motion was made to change its character, and recognize the ad valorem principle. This failed, 38 to 55. A discussion then commenced on the subject, and Mr. Bigham addressed the House in favor. Pending the discussion, the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, the discussion was resumed. The resolutions were opposed by Mr. Piollet, and ably advocated by Messrs. Edie and Cooper, the latter not having concluded his remarks when the House adjourned. The speech of Mr. Cooper (says the Telegraph) was able, eloquent and thrilling, and was listened to with great interest by a crowded gallery as well as a most attentive house.

On Thursday Mr. Cooper finished the speech he commenced on the day previous.

Sale of the Public Works.

On Wednesday last, in the House of Representatives, a resolution was offered by Mr. Ladley, and agreed to, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill for the sale of the Public Works, without fixing any price to them.

Another Senator Dead!

The Hon. J. S. PENNYBACKER, U. S. Senator from Virginia, died at Washington on Tuesday morning last, of an organic disease of the liver. He was only 41 years of age, in the vigor of manhood, and possessed of a constitution which gave promise of a long life of usefulness. Thus, in the course of a few weeks, two members of the Senate have been called to their last account—both in the vigor and prime of life. The melancholy event was announced in the Senate by Mr. Archer, and in the House by Mr. M. Dowell. The customary resolutions were adopted, and both Houses adjourned.

No business was done in either House of Congress on Wednesday—the day being occupied by the funeral of Judge Pennybacker.

Congress.

On Thursday, the bill for the appointment of a Lieutenant General came up for discussion in the Senate, and Mr. Dix, of New York, made a speech in its favor. Mr. Badger, of N. C. replied to him on Friday.

John Quincy Adams.

The National Intelligencer says that they have learned from Boston that Ex-President Adams has so far recovered from the effect of his late sudden and serious indisposition, that he was able to attend Church yesterday week, and is expected to be in his seat in the House of Representatives within a week or two.

From the Squadron.

Intelligence has been received from the Gulf Squadron that Com. Perry, on the 29th December, with four vessels, took possession of Laguna, and destroyed the guns and munitions of war found in the forts and town. Com. Sands was left in possession of the place.

The nomination of R. P. FLEXNER, of Pennsylvania, to be Charge d'Affaires of the U. S. to Denmark, in the room of W. W. Irvin, recalled, was confirmed by the Senate on Monday.

The remains of Col. Watson, Capt. Ridgeley, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Pearson, have been disinterred at Monterey, under the direction of Lieut. Mills, who was sent on to bring them to Baltimore. It is not known how soon he may arrive with them.

We since learn that they arrived at New Orleans on the 6th inst.

Official Despatches.

Letters have been received at the War Department from Generals Scott and Taylor, written, however, before the reported movements of Santa Anna. Gen. Taylor gives a statement of the position of the troops under his command at various points—and mentions his contemplated movements. These are all, however, without reference to the rumored advance of Santa Anna. Gen. Scott had left for Camargo and Monterey for "official news," before deciding on future operations.

The last accounts from the Army are very contradictory. There were many reports of battles, and marches, and counter-marches—whilst others think the rumored advance of Santa Anna was not certainly to be depended on. There is no doubt that Gen. Worth had such information—that he sent on expresses for reinforcements—and that large bodies of men had marched to his assistance.—We wait anxiously for further intelligence.

Santa Anna President of Mexico.
An arrival from Mexico brings intelligence that the Mexican Congress has declared Santa Anna to be duly elected President of the Mexican Republic!

Gen. Worth has issued an order at Saltillo, that all the officers and soldiers under his command must appear at the next parade without whiskers! It brought many a tear, it is said, to the eyes of those who had been cultivating these appendages to the face.

The first regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers arrived at New Orleans on the 31st ult. They paraded in Lafayette Square, and the Delta says—"We never saw a finer looking body of citizen soldiers—young, active and intelligent, they do honor to the old Key-Stone, and are destined, we feel assured, to reflect on it still greater credit."

Pennsylvania Legislature.

On Wednesday last, in the House, Mr. Piollet introduced a resolution to prevent the extension of Slavery over any territory, acquired in the present war against Mexico.

On the same day, Mr. Knox offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Vice and Immorality, to bring in a bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in the Commonwealth, which, after some discussion, was postponed.

On Thursday, a bill for the relief of the Pennsylvania Volunteers now in the service of the U. States in the war with Mexico, passed the Senate unanimously.

On the same day, in the House, Mr. Edie presented a petition from citizens of Adams county, relative to certain private claims—and three petitions praying that officers may be voted for on single ticket.

THE STATE INTEREST.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says that there will be a deficiency in the State Treasury of between \$300,000 and \$400,000, (and it may possibly exceed the latter sum) to meet the February interest. This deficiency is in consequence of an increase of the amount of interest, the heavy expenditure upon the public works, and the loss of tolls from delay in the opening of the canals last spring. If the interest be all paid, when it becomes due, some means will have to be provided to place the treasury in a situation to meet it.

Since the above was in type, we have received the answer of the State Treasurer to a call made upon him by the House of Representatives on the subject of the Interest due on February 1st, in which he says that he believes not be able merely to defend himself where the Mexicans please to attack him. If any accident happen to the army in Mexico, the people of the U. S. will hold the proper persons responsible for it. They will show by their action that they will not see men who have bared their breasts to the enemy's fire, fall victims to party cabals, and intriguing aspirants who never placed a Squadron in the field, yet would claim the whole credit of a soldier's success.—U. S. GAZ.

JAMES M. POWEN, Esq. the new Canal Commissioner, took his seat in the Board on Tuesday last. Thomas L. Wilson, Esq. was appointed Secretary, in the place of David Mitchell, Esq. This is the first act in the way of Reform. Mr. Wilson held the office formerly, and was a good officer.

About \$20,000 have already been subscribed by the citizens of Hanover, towards making the Railroad from that town to intersect the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad. It will require, it is said, about \$100,000 to complete the road.

The election for Mayors of the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny took place on Tuesday. In the former, Mr. Adams (whig) was elected by 600 majority; in the latter, Mr. Campbell, (whig) by 256.

The Whigs of York county had their meeting last week, to appoint Delegates to the State Convention. The Hon. JAMES COOPER was recommended by the meeting as the candidate for Governor.

Cumberland county has appointed Dr. A. Stewart and J. S. Paul, Representative Delegates to the State Convention, and James Kennedy Senatorial delegate—all good Cooper men.

The dam at the Antietam Iron Works has again been swept away by the late freshet in the Antietam, and also one of the piers of the bridge which is in course of erection. The bridge and dam were both swept away last fall.

The National Intelligencer of Thursday says that the sleighing of the two previous days had never been exceeded at Washington—and the streets were consequently alive, day and night, with every description of sledged vehicles.

A New Project.—The Rev. N. P. Durbin proposes the extinction of slavery in the U. States by the purchase of all the slaves in it and their exportation to Africa. He estimates the cost at \$80,000,000.

POSITION OF THE AMERICAN FORCES IN MEXICO.

The American army in Mexico is now divided into so many corps from the necessity of leaving garrisons in the keys of the various sections of country which it has overrun, that great anxiety has naturally been called forth as to the available force of Gen. Taylor. Glancing over the map and the various letters recently published from the seat of War, we find the following state of affairs to have existed on the 30th ult. Lieut. Col. Clark of the 8th regiment of foot, was at Matamoras, in command with a garrison of less than 1000 men, Regulars, Volunteers and citizens in the employment of the Q. M. Department, the latter of whom, armed and commanded by an ex-officer of the army, were said to be efficient. At Tampico was Lieut. Col. Gates with a garrison of 900 men, similar to that at Matamoras, besides which force Shields, the Junior of the Volunteer Generals, has his Head Quarters there with two regiments of Volunteers. Gen. Butler commands 2000 in garrison at Monterrey, between which city and Matamoras are probably permanently stationed at different towns and ranchos 600 men of all arms. Wool's column at the last advices was moving from Parras to Saltillo, and numbered about 2200 men, and at Saltillo, Worth had, or could concentrate by calling in detachments, not more than 1800 men. Gen. Patterson was somewhere between Tampico and Saltillo with more than 2000 men, and Twigg's was at Victoria with a column of 1200 men, principally Dragoons. The forces commanded by Gen. Kearney and Col. Doniphan are 1000 miles at least from the scene of difficulty, as is also Brevet Col. Riley, who is far removed at Monte Moroles with 1200 infantry of the Regular service. Gen. Taylor was with, it would seem, a mere escort when he received the news of Santa Anna's movement, but if Wool also met him at Saltillo, he would be in command there of about 7000 men, a force amply sufficient to repulse attack.

Gen. Scott was at Brazos, where also was the Regiment of Riflemen, utterly useless however from the fact that they were equipped as cavalry, and that their horses had not yet arrived from New Orleans. The Mexican force is thus estimated:—Canales on the Rio Grande, above Camargo, &c., commands 2000 Rancheros; Cos, at Tuspan on the coast, has 2500 Regulars and Indians; Santa Anna between San Luis and Saltillo, has, it is said, about 12 or 15,000 troops of all kinds—in rear and on the flanks of whom, Guzman, Urrea and other Generals have large bodies of cavalry. If these forces are concentrated on Taylor at Saltillo, the odds against him will be great, but still not larger than at the previous battles he has won, so that without some great and unexpected *contre temps* we think no apprehension or anxiety need be entertained.

Although, however, Gen. Taylor may be able to hold his own, and though the known skill and courage of General Worth may foil Santa Anna at Saltillo, this is a state of things which never should have arisen. The Government has no excuse, Congress has voted men and money liberally, the Union states that two hundred thousand volunteers have offered their services, and General Worth should now have a force to enable him to meet Santa Anna when he chooses, not be able merely to defend himself where the Mexicans please to attack him. If any accident happen to the army in Mexico, the people of the U. S. will hold the proper persons responsible for it. They will show by their action that they will not see men who have bared their breasts to the enemy's fire, fall victims to party cabals, and intriguing aspirants who never placed a Squadron in the field, yet would claim the whole credit of a soldier's success.

Resolved, that in the death of our fellow-student, D. A. WILLEMAN, we acknowledge the hand of a mysterious but just God, who in his wisdom has deprived the institution of a valued member—one who bade fair to become useful to the Church, and a blessing to the community.

Resolved, that we deeply and unfeignedly sympathize with his parents and friends in their severe bereavement, and desire hereby to offer them the sincere tribute of our heartfelt condolence in this their grievous affliction.

Resolved, That, although our hearts are filled with sorrow, we rejoice to bear witness to his great worth and devoted piety; and are happy to cherish the hope, that "our loss is his eternal gain."

Resolved, That, in manifestation of our respect for the memory of the deceased, we wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted respectively to his parents, and published in the papers of Gettysburg and the Lutheran Observer.

R. A. FINK,
J. HECK,
H. M. BICKEL,
V. L. CONRAD,
W. B. HEINARD.

On Friday night last, at the Theological Seminary in this place, Mr. GEORGE ALBERT, of Menallen township, in this county, was buried.

The proceedings of the Societies in reference to their deceased fellow-members, were received too late for insertion this week.

Assignee's Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed Assignee of GEORGE W. RICE, of Menallen township, Adams county, hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Rice, to pay the same to him without delay; and those who have any claims against him, are requested to present the same to the subscriber.

THOMAS BLOCHER, Assignee.

Jan. 18.

The "U. S. Senate" will meet in the Grand Jury Room, on Wednesday Evening next, at 6 o'clock, when it is expected that the "License Question" will be called up for consideration. Punctual attendance is earnestly desired.

Postscript.

The bill for the appointment of a Lieutenant General received its death blow in the Senate on Friday. As a test vote, and to prevent further debate, Mr. Mangum moved to lay the bill on the table, which prevailed, 28 to 21. Thus ends the insidious attempt of Mr. Polk to supersede our gallant Generals now in Mexico.

A special election for a member of the Legislature took place in Frederick county, Md. on Tuesday. Mr. Stevens (whig) was elected, beating a whig and a loco independent.

The new Councils were organized at Pittsburg on Friday, and the Mayor inducted to office. There are but 2 locos in the Councils, and 43 Whigs.

A dreadful accident happened on the Reading Rail Road, 10 miles from Philadelphia, on Thursday night. A train of empty cars was going up when the boiler of the locomotive exploded, killing instantly all the hands on the car, seven in number. One body was blown 600 yards, and the bodies of some were torn into fragments, and arms, legs and various particles scattered for hundreds of yards around. The engine was completely demolished.

There is nothing later from the Army.

The election of State Treasurer takes place at Harrisburg to-day.

CANCER, SCROFULA AND GOTRE.

Ample experience has proved that no combination of medicine has ever been so efficacious in removing the above diseases, as Dr. Jayne's Alterative. It has effected cures truly astonishing, not only of Cancer, and other diseases of that class, but has removed the most stubborn Diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia, &c. &c. This medicine enters into the circulation, and eradicates diseases wherever located. It purifies the blood and other fluids of the body, removes obstructions in the pores of the skin, and reduces enlargements of the glands and bones. It increases the appetite, removes headache and drowsiness, and invigorates the whole system, and imparts animation to the diseased and debilitated constitution. There is nothing superior to it in the whole materia medica. It is perfectly safe and extremely pleasant, and has nothing of the disgusting nausea accompanying the idea of swallowing medicine.

Prepared and sold at No. 8 South Third St., near Market, Philadelphia.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg.

Jan. 18.

3 Working Horses,

one of which is a Stallion, 2 Colts, one two years old, the other three, 6 Milch Cows, 2 Calves, 7 Shoots, 2 Breeding Sows, 1 broad-tread Wagon, 1 Plaiting Wagon, 1 one-horse Wagon, 1 Dearborn Wagon and Harness, Horse-gears and Chains, 4 ten-plate Stoves and Pipe, 1 Cooking-stove and Pipe and Ware, Kettles, Pots and Pans, 2 Clocks, 5 Tables, 1 Bureau, 3 Dressers, 1 Desk, Bedsteads and Bedding, 3 Chests, 1 Wool-wheel and Spinning-wheel, 1 Weaver's Loom, Ploughs, Harrows, Shovel-Plaugh, 1 Screen, 1 Winnowing-mill, Leather, Corn, Oats, Potatoes and Wheat by the bushel, Hay by the ton, Smoked Meat, Lard and Tallow, together with a great variety of

Household & Kitchen Furniture.

Also, at the same time, 1 Share of Stock in the Bank of Gettysburg.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day, and continue until all is sold.

Attendance will be given, and terms made known by

JOHN SHULL, 3 Adm'ts.

DAVID SHULL, 3 Adm'ts.

Jan. 11.

N. B. The Farm of said deceased will be RENTED on said day, by the Heirs, to the highest bidder, for one year.

Salter per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia so-lidated and carried at low rates.

Burthen Cars between PHILADEL-

PHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of

all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more,

25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

From the Army.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Advance of Santa Anna upon Saltillo confirmed—Probability of a Battle having been Fought—Despatch of Troops to Saltillo and Monterey—Anticipated Attack upon Camargo and Matamoras.

By the arrival of the U. S. steamer Edith, Capt. Couillard, the N. O. Picayune of the 3d inst. has three days later

dates from Brazos Santiago. She left Brazos on the 30th ult. and brings confirmation of the reported advance of Santa Anna with a large force upon Saltillo. It was reported that the Mexican army was nearly 30,000 strong.

When Gen. Worth's express reached Monterey, Gen. Taylor had only gone six or eight miles on his march to Victoria, and the troops under Gens. Twiggs and Quitman were but twelve miles in advance. Orders were immediately issued to this division to retrace its steps, and proceed at once to Saltillo.

Before the express reached Camargo, Gen. Lane had started for Saltillo with his command—this was on the 20th—Gen. Marshall set out next morning, taking with him the remainder of the forces, with the exception of Capts. Hunter and Swartwout's commands, which were left to protect that point. The troops from Camargo were on a forced march, to reach Saltillo in time for a battle, reports having prevailed for several days before positive advances were received of the movements of Santa Anna.

Gen. Wool was ninety miles from Saltillo at the last advices from him, and it was supposed he would join General Worth in season to assist in repelling the enemy.

There was a rumor that Santa Anna had thrown a body of 17,000 men between Gen. Worth and Gen. Taylor, to prevent a junction of the American forces. This report was not credited, nor does it seem probable that it is true, as the main road of Monterey passes through Saltillo. There is a circuitous mountain road which avoids Saltillo, but it is not favorable to the march of an army, and is impracticable for ordnance.

It was the impression of gentlemen who came passengers in the Edith, and with whom we have conversed, that a battle was fought about the 25th ult. It was thought, however, that General Taylor had reached Saltillo before that time, and also Gen. Twigg's, Gen. Quitman's, Gen. Butler's, and Gen. Wool's commands. It was likewise hoped that the troops from Camargo would also arrive at Saltillo in good season. If these expectations were realized, Gen. Taylor had about seven thousand men to oppose to Santa Anna. Our informants think that Santa Anna's army was over-rated; but no positive knowledge was had of his exact numbers.

The whole valley of the Rio Grande was in a state of great ferment. Apprehensions of an attack were entertained at Camargo, Matamoras and other points, from the rancheros under Canales. The withdrawal of so many troops from the river left the valley exposed to the danger. At Matamoras, Col. Clark had called upon the citizens to enroll themselves for service, and at the Brazos Gen. Jessup had done the same thing. Both these points were sadly deficient in both men and arms. It was thought Canales had 2,000 men under him, and that the large supply of goods at Matamoras, and the exposed condition of the city, might quicken his courage.

Gen. Scott arrived at the Brazos on the 28th ult. The following day he proceeded to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and was yet at that place when the Edith left, waiting the arrival of the horses belonging to the regiment of mounted riflemen, when it was understood he would proceed immediately up the river to Camargo.

Capt. Wayne has been transferred from the staff of Major Gen. Jessup to that of Gen. Scott, and was to accompany him on his tour of observation.

The news leaves a painful anxiety to learn the progress of events. The impression amongst the passengers that a battle has been fought was so strong that we have almost imbibed the belief.

THE WAR FEELING IN MEXICO.—Prospect of a Protracted War.—The following letter from Tampico, taken from the New Orleans Picayune, confirms the intelligence of the bellicose disposition of the Mexicans. Our army, from all accounts, will have a bloody path to carve ere they reach the capital of the republic:—

TAMPICO, Dec. 23. 1846.

GENTLEMEN:—The unexpected detention of the packet till this late hour enables me to give the following important information, just received by me from a reliable source. The information is contained in a letter to a commercial house here, and is dated Mexico, the 16th inst.

The substance of it is, that the Mexican Congress have decided that the war shall not cease, nor will they receive commissioners to treat for peace until every hostile foot has left the soil of Mexico, and every ship that lines the coast is withdrawn. They have further resolved that they will accept no foreign intervention whatever to bring about a peace.

The letter further states, that the \$500,000 guaranteed by the clergy is exhausted, and no new loan is yet authorized, nor does the writer know where it is to come from.

This action on the part of Mexico, will at once determine the public action of

our Government, and we may now look out for a protracted, and perhaps bloody war. I predict it will end in the conquest of all Mexico north of the base of this city—the line extending west to the Pacific—and that this will become an American town. If so, this will be a great place for business, and a safe one for investments in property. The resources of the country north of this, are inexhaustible. When more at leisure, I will refer to what those resources are. Yours, very truly.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. 1847.

The news received last evening from Mexico calls forth very contradictory opinions as to the probable consequences of the advance of Santa Anna with his large body of troops. The intelligence has certainly caused a profound impression upon all minds, and creates an earnest anxiety to learn more particularly if there has been a battle between forces so unequal as the troops at Saltillo and the army of Santa Anna. It is idle for me to speculate upon this intelligence, as you are as well informed as we are in Washington, of all news from the seat of war.

The intelligence received by the Departments is not of any different character from that received by way of New Orleans through the newspapers, and it is not so full. It is certain, however, that the officers and forces along the Rio Grande were full of apprehensions that the intelligence might be true as to the march of the enemy, and this with mingled regret that all could not participate in the battle, if there was to be one.

The intelligence from the Mexican Congress, particularly in relation to the persons at the head of the principal Committees and in the attachment shown to the Constitution of 1824, has led some of the people here, who are well acquainted with the Mexican persons and politics, to the conclusion that the deliberations of the whole body will be favorable to peace. But this is a slender thread upon which to hang so auspicious a hope.—The better opinion, I think, is that Santa Anna in his last letters to General Taylor spoke the sentiments of the Government of Mexico.

The intelligence just received from the seat of war will probably stimulate Congress to the passage of additional military bills. The ten regiment bill will probably find no opposition in the Senate, for one reason among others that the necessity is obviously more urgent for sending more troops to the seat of war. The President has undoubtedly done wrong in not sooner calling out more of the Volunteer force authorized by Congress in May last.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. 1847.

The news from Mexico is such, that the hopes of peace, whatever the government may have been led to believe, in regard to the friendly disposition of Santa Anna, are fast fading before the dire reality of a war which must now be conducted in earnest and with vigor, to be conducted to a proper issue. It would, perhaps, be better not to undertake the Mexicans too far. It is one thing to whip a nation: another permanently to subdue it. In the latter attempt, reference must be had not only to the people who are to be conquered, their force and number, their moral and physical qualities, form of government and ruling passions, but also to the climate, geographical position of the country, extent of territory, &c. When all these things are combined, we shall find that Mexico, after all, is not so despicable a foe as we imagine. The French whipped the Arabs in every engagement, with quite inferior forces, and yet they have not, in full sixteen years and over, obtained more than a mere military possession of Algiers, maintained solely by the presence of 100,000 regular troops, at an annual expense of one hundred millions of francs, or twenty millions of dollars. In a moral point of view, the Mexicans are not equal to the Arabs; but their leaders are superior to them in intelligence and cunning, and the people almost equally fanatical. Their territory is as large as that of the United States, and in many provinces injurious or fatal to the constitution of our troops. It is but sparsely settled, rendering the advance of our armies tedious and difficult; and the roads to its populated towns lead through many desiles and mountain passes, in which small detachments may arrest the progress of armies. Their cities, in fine, are built of stone, in which every house may be transformed into a castle, and serve as a means of aggression or defence. All these things are elements of defence, to repel invasions, or arrest their progress, though they constitute no positive strength which the country might employ in any given point beyond its own territory. We must make a proper distinction between an invasion and a national defence. In the one case the power of a nation is thrown from the centre to the frontier or surface, and thence projected, growing weaker and weaker in proportion to its distance from the focus. In the other, it works at the centre itself, where it can momentarily gather strength and supplies. No one believes, that we could, at this moment, successfully invade either England or France: but we could thrash both on our own soil. We have not yet

acquired the momentum to act successfully against the soil of Europe in an aggressive war; but Europe has indeed far beyond the striking distance from us.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. 1847.

The appropriation bills reported in the House this morning from the Committee of Ways and Means amount in the aggregate, to nearly forty millions of dollars; and it is supposed that those which are to follow will swell the amount to fifty-five or sixty millions.

The amount of the Army bill is \$29,538,701 25. Of this sum there is for the pay and subsistence of officers and men; transportation of troops; purchase of horses, mules, &c.; ordnance and ordnance stores; manufacture of arms, &c. &c. for the army proper, \$6,813,373 25; for the pay, subsistence, ordnance, transportation and supplies for the volunteers, \$17,932,331; and to supply deficiencies in the existing appropriations for the pay, travelling allowance, transportation and supplies of volunteers, under the act of 13th May, and joint resolution of 8th August, \$1,793,000.

The amount of the Navy bill is \$8,920,204 49, of which \$2,500,000 is for the increase and repairs of vessels; \$1,499,417 for improvements of Navy Yards; \$275,000 for the Dry Dock at Brooklyn; and \$320,546 for the support of the Marine Corps.

The amount of the Indian appropriation is \$1,179,321, of which \$124,000 is for fulfilling the recent treaty with the Cherokees, and \$110,000 for that with the Potawatamies.

The bids for the public printing for the next session were opened this morning by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, and the contract has been awarded to the Albany Argus junto.

RICHARD M. YOUNG (formerly a Senator of the U. S.) has been appointed by the President of the U. States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Commissioner of the Land Office, in place of Gen. SHIELDS.

All things ought to be considered when a wealthy, civilized nation goes to

Prize o' Legislature.

Standing Committees of the Senate.

On Finance—Messrs. Darsie, Bigler, Crabb, Ross and Sanderson.

Judiciary—Messrs. Sanderson, Johnson, Black, Williamson and Dimmick.

Accounts—Messrs. Carson, Benner, Smyser, Hill and Rich.

Estate and Escheats—Messrs. Williamson, Black, Smith, Dimmick and Creaker.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Bigler, Wagenseiller, Ross, Darragh and Boas.

Corporations—Messrs. Johnson, Harris, Hooper, Richards and Anderson.

Banks—Messrs. Crabb, Gillis, Anderson, Davis and Jordan.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Gillis, Crabb, Johnson, Overfield and Harris.

Election Districts—Messrs. Lewis, Richards, Boas and Dimmick.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Rich, Hill, Jordan, Bigler and Lewis.

Education—Messrs. Black, Harris, Creaker, Smith and Wagenseiller.

Agricultural and Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Morrison, Mason, Catson, Pottenger and Boas.

Militia—Messrs. Ross, Smyser, Mason, Cornman and Morrison.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Hill, Rich, Pottenger, Carson and Hoover.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Cornman, Richards, Hoover, Lewis and Mason.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Darragh, Pottenger, Smyser, Creaker and Bonner.

Pixie Clauses and Damages—Messrs. Smith, Overfield, Darsie, Gillis and Cornman.

Library—Messrs. Williamson, Sanderson and Wagenseiller.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Jordan, Overfield and Morrison.

Standing Committees of the House.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Trego, Allison, Haley, Forsyth, Pomeroy, (of Mercer) Ives and Jackson.

Judiciary—Messrs. Bigham, Haley, Knox, Eddie, Fox, Leyburn, Patterson, Blair and Haskin.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Pomeroy, (of Mercer) Clark, Mackey, Levan, Robbins, McCleary and Klingensmith.

Claims—Messrs. Lawrence, Connor, Haymaker, Knight, Ives, Reed and Souler.

Agriculture—Messrs. Gould, Warner, Faussold, Sharp, Jacoby, Brighthall and Graeff.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Punroy, (of Franklin) McAbie, Fasseit, Lockhart, Daly, Phillips and Perry.

Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Allison, Dickson, Kirk, Bassler, Vliet, Ross and Sipes.

Accounts—Messrs. Connor, Mather, Colvin, Kaufman, Pearce, Sanborn and Bush.

Education—Messrs. McCurdy, Bell, Anderson, Black, Punroy, (of Franklin) Dickenson and Montelius.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Ladley, McMunn, Levan, Sharp, Jacoby, Reynolds and Fenstermacher.

Military System—Messrs. Harris, Burns, McAlister, Noble, Evans, Gehley and Meyers.

Election Districts—Messrs. Hunter, Bentz, Bowman, Hillsdale, Fenlon, McMinn and Kinney.

Banks—Messrs. Eddie, Gratz, Piolet, McAbie, Sanborn, Kline and Mather.

Estate and Escheats—Messrs. Knox, Blair, Wilson, Leyburn, Mathis, Basson and Keatley.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. M'Curley, Pauling, Laughlin, Shelley, Weiler, McAlister and Reynolds.

Local Appropriations—Messrs. Donaldson, Thompson, Long, Wilson, Morrison, Robins and Rupert.

Corporations—Messrs. Matthias, Morton, Donaldson, Fox, Kinnear, Ladley and Worrell.

Lands—Messrs. Patterson, Westner, Burns, Bull, Gould, Morrison and Kerr.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Mackey, Thomas, Bushnell, Morton and Boughner.

Printing—Messrs. Evans, Meyers and Montelius.

Library—Messrs. Fox, McCurdy and Colvin.

Internal Navigation and Internal Improvements—Messrs. Hillsdale, Trego, Evans, Westner, Clark, Gratz, Harris, Thompson, Knox, Hunter, Allison, Kirk and Fernon.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE SENTINEL.

TEMPERANCE.

To the Citizens of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The committee appointed by the County Temperance Society, held in August last, for the purpose of preparing an Address upon the subject of Temperance, begs leave to present to you the following statements.

The subject on which we ask your earnest attention, is one of the greatest importance to you individually, as well as to the community at large. It has reference to the existence among us of an evil of enormous magnitude, which affects the peace, happiness, and well-being of us all.

To the great, the enormous evil of Intemperance, none can be blind, who is willing to open his eyes upon the state of things as they exist around us, and with its disastrous consequences none can fail being affected who has a heart to feel. It is, without exaggeration, one of the greatest evils which have ever afflicted the human race. Famine may produce much suffering, and slay its thousands; but its scourge may again, in a few months, pass away, and give place to years of plenty, peace and quietness. The plague and the cholera may, like a stream of death, sweep away their multitudes, and then be followed by years of health, during which the waste of human life may be fully repaired, and the previous period of sorrow forgotten. But here is a scourge ever present, producing amongst the aged and the young incalculable suffering, and bringing ruin upon hundreds of our neighbors and acquaintances, and distress and wretchedness upon their families and friends. Like a contagion, it perpetuates itself among us from generation to generation—one set of victims communicating the disease to another in continual succession. To

convince yourselves of the magnitude and extent of this evil, look at the millions of bushels of grain, which the Creator designed should be applied to the sustenance of man, annually, throughout our country, withdrawn for the distillery, and there converted into that which is not only useless, but an active poison : the immense amount of labor lost and misdirected,

which, if properly applied, would have greatly augmented the means of human happiness; the great destruction of property, health and life sustained; the enormous amount of taxes annually imposed to pay the public expenses incurred;

the vices, crimes and poverty which it begets; the incalculable misery and wretchedness with which its victims and their families and the whole community are visited on its account, and the innumerable obstacles which are thus presented to the progress of virtue and religion; and then say—are we extravagant, when we declare Intemperance to be a tremendous evil?

You are aware that, during the last twenty years, active efforts have been made by the friends of humanity and order, for the purpose of diminishing and at length finally eradicating this evil. Various means have been resorted

to, and every variety of motive which could sway human hearts has been presented.

First.—The *Drinkers*—the men who indulged

in the use of that which could be of no possible benefit, but of much positive injury to them, were addressed. They were entreated to look

at the injuries they were inflicting upon themselves—the poverty and ruin—ruin physical,

and eternal—which they were bringing upon

themselves, and the shame, the disgrace, and the

wretchedness and sufferings which they were

entailing upon their families and friends. And

these appeals reached the hearts of many

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL be offered for sale, by public auction, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

OYSTERS—OYSTERS.

COACH MAKING.

NOTICE.

Estate of John Glacken, sen. deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of

JOHN GLACKEN, sen. late of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Emmitsburg, Md., he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

AUGUSTIN TANEY, Esq.

Nov. 23.

NOTICE.

Estate of Wm. O. Sprigg, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration de bonis non

on the Estate of Wm. O. SPRIGG, late of Washington county, Md., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Hagerstown, Md., he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. MOTTER,

Adm'r de bonis non.

Nov. 23.

NOTICE.

Estate of John Palmer, sen. deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOHN PALMER, sen. late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Mount Pleasant township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN PALMER, Jr. Adm'r.

Nov. 23.

NOTICE.

Estate of Catharine Comfort, late of

Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

HENRY COMFORT, Adm'r.

Nov. 23.

LAST NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate

of JOHN CATHARINE COMFORT, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

HENRY COMFORT, Adm'r.

Nov. 23.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

Compound Medicated Candy

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Shitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the Breast, and all other Pulmonary Complaints, and other Diseases which have a tendency to produce Consumption. It serves also as an effectual clearer of the voice.

This Candy is entirely a vegetable preparation, the principal ingredients being Hor-hound, Wild Cherry, Sarsaparilla, Bonets, Elecampane Liquorice, Flaxseed, Iceland Moss, Prickly Ash, &c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the system from those distressing afflictions that lead to Consumption.

One great advantage in this valuable medicine is its cheapness, the public not being imposed upon by the enormously high prices which are generally exacted for Patent and other medical preparations. Each Package contains directions. Call and try it.

Prepared and sold at the Confectionery and Variety Store of the subscriber in West York street, one square from the Court-house, and next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also be had at Dr. Fox's Drug Store.

The subscriber as usual continues his Bakery, and is prepared to supply parties at the shortest notice with choice Cakes, &c.

C. WEAVER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9.

PROTECTION AGAINST

COUGH & COLD.

THE Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, being incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following Board of Managers, viz: Thos. C. Miller, Jas. Weakly, David W. McCullough, A. G. Miller, Thos. A. McKinley, Philip Spangler, Samuel Galbraith, Sam'l Trits, Abraham King, Adams, John Zug, Samuel Huston, J. T. Green, J. Bear, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland and Adams Counties to the cheapness of the rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.

Every person insured becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Company, and indemnity against losses which may happen.

The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

Any person applying for insurance must give his premium-note for the cheapest class at the rate of five per centum, which will be \$60 on the \$1000, for which he will have to pay \$25.

\$50 for five years, and \$150 for survey and policy, and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hands will cover, and then no more will be required than a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principles.

THOS. C. MILLER, Pres't. A. G. MILLER, Sec'y.

Henry Myers, Esp. Jas' Chester.

Henry Mayer, Esq. Abbottstown.

Daniel Comfort. Strasburg township.

Abraham King, Esq. Hunterstown.

David Blithay, Esq. Mifflintown.

Thos. T. Wierman. Dillsburg.

Wm. Morrison, Esq. Bendersville.

Abel T. Wright. do.

Dr. D. Mellinger. East Berlin.

Abraham Scott. Cash Town.

NOTICE.

Estate of George Loy, sen. deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE LOY, sen. late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in Cumberland township, he hereby gives notice to those

indebted in said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

GEORGE LOY, Jr. Adm'r.

Dec. 7.

MUSLINS

TR. W. M. SHERRY'S Store, by 3cts.

A yard, good Madder colors a sp. worth

one cent, beautiful styles. 9 to 12c.

Nov. 2.

WALTER & CO.

FLOUR & GENERAL PRODUCT

Commission Merchants,

No. 29, South Howard St., below Market St.

PARTNERS.

Dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds of all kinds, Batter, Lard, Bacon, Dried Fruit, &c. &c.

Our Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO

J. Landstreet & Son.

T. Jones & Co.

W. & S. Wyman.

T. Cross, Esq. Cashier.

John Compton & Far. Bank.

Lot. Ensey & Co.

Slingliff & Devries.

July 27.

1846.

te

THE Cheapest and Richest can be had by calling early at

RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.

Nov. 9.

VESTINGS.

A beautiful lot of Fancy, Silk Velvet, and Satin VESTINGS, also Gentlemen's CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS; Mohair, Ringgold, Palo Alto, Silk and Common Glazed Velvet, and Seal-skin CAPS—for sale at M. SHERRY'S STORE.

Nov. 2.

Alpacas! Alpacas!

THE Cheapest and Richest can be had by calling early at

RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.

Nov. 9.

Groceries and Queensware.

JUST received, a full supply of Groceries and Queensware, which will be sold low.

R. W. M. SHERRY.

Nov. 2.

THE subscriber has just returned from the City with a complete assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND QUEENSWARE, all of which will be sold very low at RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.

Nov. 2.

W. M. RUTHRAUFF.

Nov. 9.

Stoves! Stoves!!

ON hand and for sale by the subscriber, all kinds of

STOVES,

which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Call and see.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Aug. 31.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & OTHERS

DOMESTIC GOODS.

3000 YDS. DOMESTIC GOODS,

just finished and for sale low,

at the factory of the subscriber near Hanover, York county.

Their stock consists of

700 yds. CASSINETTS,

300 do. Golden TWEED,

600 do. FLANNELS,

500 do. BLANKETS; double width

400 do. KENTUCKY JEANS,

200 do. LINSEYS,

200 lbs. STOCKING YARN,

different colors. All of which they offer either wholesale or retail, and at prices to suit the times.

S. DILLER & SON,

Aug. 17.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

Buck & Moore,

254 Market Street, Philadelphia.

HAVE constantly on hand every description of CLOTHING, all of which are cut, trimmed and made in a manner not to be surpassed, and are warranted cleaner than the same quality of Goods in any other establishment.

They are sold at reduced prices.

Those visiting the city will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BUCK & MOORE,

254 Market Street.

Sept. 28.

GREAT BARGAINS!

NEW GOODS

Cheaper than Ever!

George Arnold

has just received, and now offers to the public AS LARGE A

STOCK OF FRESH GOODS,

which have been offered to him at this place,

and at prices that cannot be beat.

The assortments is complete, having almost every article in the line of business, among which are

CHEAP CLOTHES,

CASSINETTS, FLANNELS,

BLANKETS, COATINGS,

CLOAKINGS, &c. &c.

Call, examine, and judge for yourselves; and if we cannot please, yet we will be pleased to see you.

Gettysburg, Oct. 5.

It is also on hand, all sizes of STOVES cheap.

G. A.

IMPORTANT TO ALL

COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPERS.

YOU may be sure of obtaining,

at all times, pure and highly flavored

TEAS,

By the single pound or larger quantity, at the PEKIN TEA COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,

30—South Second Street, between Market and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

Heret